THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 207

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Toward Czech Accord

U. S. Culture Division

Viscount Runciman, named by Britain as "adviser-mediator" on mission to Czechoslovakia, was entrusted this week with one of the most delicate and momentous negotiations of modern times. His success could prevent a European war, and might turn the world again toward its interrupted development of organized peace.

Mediation is too strong a word for his powers. He is scheduled to go Aug. 1 to Prague. Nothing is said about his going to Berlin. Prague has agreed to accept his advisory counsel, but he has no mandate to mediate between the Czech Government and the Sudeten German minority. The basic dispute is between Prague and the Sudeten Germans who are ardent National Socialists backed by Berlin.

* * *

The Runciman mission fits logically into Prime Minister Chamberlain's general European program. Given two apparently irreconcilable forces in play—German demands and Czech independence—Britain chooses to bring pressure to bear on the Czechs. Germany is not likely to yield. The Czechs have made it plain that they will fight rather than surrender to an aggressive Reich. Viscount Runciman's task is to persuade Czechoslovakia to make concessions sufficient to satisfy Germany.

* * *

Minority vs. Autonomy

The approach to a settlement has been smoothed by a more conciliatory attitude. Both parties have agreed to avoid rushing. Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia is understood to have stated that the Sudetens will be given ample time for consideration of his proposed statutes before they are submitted to the Czech Parliament. Parliament has been called for Aug. 2, but the Sudeten legislation is to wait on events.

On Wednesday the Czech Government published the first of two proposed statutes in draft form as a basis for negotiations. The first statute deals with minorities. It would grant new concessions in school administration, in the use of languages, and in the holding of governmental positions. All minorities in Czechoslovakia are included—German, Polish, Hungarian, and Slovak. The structure of the Czechoslovakian State remains unchanged.

The second proposed statute, not yet published, would tackle the more difficult question of autonomy for minority groups.

In these two words, "minority" and "autonomy," the dispute is summed up. Sudeten Germans and Berlin object to minority treatment for Konrad Henlein's followers who live in Czechoslovakia. They demand autonomy. Under their most extreme proposals, Czechoslovakia would be dismembered. Separate States would be set up. Between the extremes on both sides, Viscount Runciman seeks compromise.

Slovaks were told by Premier Hodza that the "Pittsburgh Agreement" of 1918, signed before Czechoslovakia's independence had been proclaimed, does not form part of the Constitution. The agreement guarantees "cultural self-government." Mr. Hodza said that other ways are being considered for giving effect to this aim.

Poland presented a second note to Prague, protesting against alleged anti-Polish activities of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

* * *

Chamberlain Defends

Near the end of a Parliament session that has marked Britain's adoption of a foreign policy called "weak" by the Opposition—to say the least—Prime Minister Chamberlain rose to defend himself. He noted that tension has eased during the past six months in Europe. His policy of making concessions to the dictators, and not offending them, was credited with a large part in this appeasement. He expressed hope for an accord in Czechoslovakia, and for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain so that the Italo-British pact could come into force.

Caustic comments of the Opposition lessened as it became apparent that Mr. Chamberlain had won more legislators over to his point of view. He was sustained by a vote of 275 to 128. At the same time, he hinted that Britain is getting stronger every day in arms, and that her attitude toward aggressors is due to become stiffer.

* * *

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, gave effect the following day, Wednesday, to the firmer policy. He warned Japan to respect British rights in China.

* * *

The British Army, by tradition officered almost entirely from the upper classes, was thrown open Wednesday to all classes. The "career open to talent" permits young men without means to enter the two training academies. Scholarships are being increased in number and stipend.

A British Air Mission arrived in Quebec to arrange for Canadian as-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Jewish Emigration Problem Knotty

'Open Door' to Émigrés in South America partly closed again by policy of selected immigrants.

The News

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 30 (AP)—Argentina has decreed new barriers against foreigners to assure selective immigration, preferably of farmers with enough resources to establish themselves.

A decree, which will become effective Oct. 1, was issued July 28. It was understood to have been drawn because of the great number of Central Europeans desiring to enter Argentina and to prevent an influx of emigres who will work for low wages.

The decree explained it aims to give preference to assimilable immigrants. It did not mention Jews, and Government officials did not disclose whether Jewish immigration from Greater Germany and Poland was contemplated.

No figures on Jewish immigration have been made public. Under the new plan, applications to emigrate to Argentina must be sent by consuls abroad to an immigration board here composed of representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A study of official statements and press commentary throughout South America in the wake of the Evian-les-Bains, conference on political refugees reveals that the door of this vast area, which was on the verge of being opened fairly wide, has been partially closed again. 'Selected immigration" has become the rule according to the geographical extent and labor requirements of each state.

The explanation lies, primarily, in the recent development of doctrinal strife between political leftists and rightists, which revealed some rather acute complications in several southern countries who, rightly or wrongly, attributed them to the transfer of "undesirable partisans" from the Old World. What is certain is that as soon as violent doctrinal slogans began to circulate and, in certain cases, put into bellicose operation in the last few years of international tension, these countries began to revise their earlier promises of generous hospitality to refugees and to amend their legislation.

To be sure, an inquiry yields a general unanimity of enthusiasm regarding generalities of the immigration issue. But there is equal reticence now regarding immediate and active steps to assist in the solution of a present and pressing aspect of the problem. The latter fact is in contrast with the official statements a few years back that this continent, or its leading states at least, was ready to resume its "historical responsibilities" of absorbing the surplus population of Europe.

Active Immigration

This "selected immigration," repeatedly referred to by South American delegates at the conference in Switzerland is not a meaningless formula. At the present time the majority if not all of the 10 countries are receiving hundreds of settlers monthly under schemes which have been carefully worked out by their diplomatic representatives in Europe or with responsible organizations and concessionary colonization companies. With the major states like Argentina and Brazil these projects frequently involve thousands of selected immigrants; with smaller states like Ecuador and Bolivia the numbers decline

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Earl Winterton

British Delegate to Conference at Evian-Les-Bains

U. S. refugee observer in Berlin begins survey of 300,000 to 350,000 in Germany.

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—Jews themselves forecast that finding emigration opportunities for them would be a most difficult task for the official United States refugee observer, George Brandt, who now is making a survey here.

There are some 300,000 to 350,000 Jews in Germany. Mr. Brandt, member of the consular service, through American sources here is seeking to determine how many want to leave with the aid of the international refugee organization newly established in London.

Influential Jews point out that fewer than 150,000 have been able to leave since Chancellor Hitler assumed power in 1933, despite the expressed German wish that they go. Emigration was comparatively easy then, but it is increasing daily in difficulty.

Can Take Little Away

The Jew can take little with him in cash or goods he might sell. If a Jew goes to the border with a new suit or other personal object, he must leave with customs officials a sum equal to the article's cost. If he takes a field glass, camera, or other luxury he must deposit twice or three times its value.

The authorities thus far have shown little inclination to speed emigration by financial grants; diminishing business is shrinking the potential wealth of Jewish storekeepers.

Because the Austrian situation at present is confused, one cannot say how many of the 200,000 Jews residing there when union with Germany was affected, March 13, have been able to leave.

And even though 300,000 to 250,000 Jews may be moved eventually from Germany, the Reich still would have 150,000 subjects who can neither be German citizens, because of Semitic origin, nor acquire other citizenship.

Transfer of Wealth

These include people too aged to emigrate or with infirmities barring their entry to other countries.

One of Mr. Brand's first concerns apparently was the problem of Jews held in concentration camps in Vienna, Berlin, and elsewhere since an outburst of anti-Semitism in June.

Transfer of monies has virtually ceased now but Jews with fortunes up to 50,000 marks (about $20,000) in the past could transfer 50 per cent of their wealth into foreign exchange. If they were more wealthy they could transfer only 33 per cent and 17 per cent had to go into a fund to supply about $450 each to poor emigrants.

Mr. Brandt, terming his mission private, has made no statement but will report his findings on Aug. 3 to the London refugee organization.

In small towns, the Jew has almost ceased to exist as a tradesman because no Aryan dares buy from him. Many Jewish stores still operate in the big cities, but big white letters on the windows indicate their Jewish ownership and therefore most Aryans do not patronize them.

U. S. initiative appreciated: Page 4.

Jury Weighing Harlan Case On Anti-Unionism

Government asks jurors to free miners from fear—Defense picks at vital U. S. claims.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 30—Eleven weeks from the day it started, the exhaustive trial of Harlan County coal rulers went to the jury today with a final plea from counsel for the Government "to remove from the shoulders of those miners the heavy load of fear, and to allow light to come into the blackest of the Harlan mines."

This last step in the efforts of the Government to convict 16 Harlan coal companies, 18 company operators, and 21 former deputy sheriffs of a criminal conspiracy to defraud the miners of their mountain community of their rights to join in unions of their own choosing came after Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General of the United States and chief prosecutor here, had warned the jury that it rests with them whether "the reign of floggings, and murder, and injustice shall end or continue in Harlan county."

Thunder Everywhere

The milestone was reached this morning after a long day yesterday during which the star performers of the defense staff had thundred in court to the accompaniment of a thunderstorm outside their final charge that this trial is persecution by the United Mine Workers of America, not prosecution by the Government. And it came after a night session when the scholarly voice of a law school teacher answered the thunders of the day and told the intent men of this County jury that it is the same Department of Justice which only six months ago prosecuted strikers on the freighter Algic that is prosecuting employers here, not from favoritism for labor, but that the laws of the United States may be upheld.

Yesterday belonged first to the defense. Forney Johnston, Alabama corporation lawyer, consumed the entire morning session and devoted most of it to the charge that it is the United Mine Workers of America which "is the dominant person behind this persecution." Charles I. Dawson, a Kentuckian who resigned from the Federal bench that he might fight New Deal legislation through the courts, consumed the afternoon session touching on the same theme, but also driving damaging holes in details of the Government case.

But before the jury went to bed perhaps for the last time there had been an evening session when Henry Schweinhaut, who regularly teaches the rules of evidence to the students of the Washington School of Law, brought his schoolroom manner in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

New American Bar Head Guards Citizens' Rights

Urges that committee be named to defend any invasion of civil liberties of people.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30 (AP)—Frank J. Hogan, Washington trial lawyer, took over the duties of presidency of the American Bar Association today after urging in his inaugural the creation of a committee to defend and protect the civil liberties of American citizens, "rich or poor."

Unopposed for the highest office of the Association, Mr. Hogan was elected to succeed Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark, N. J.

Meanwhile, Bar Association groups, as the 1938 convention approached its closing, took these actions on current issues:

Bombing of Civilians—House of delegates urged U. S. Government to continue protests against bombardments of unarmed civilians in Spain and China.

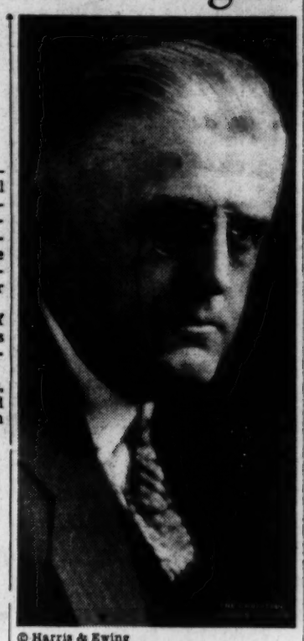
Labor and Social Security—Delegates "received and filed" committee report attacking National Labor Relations Act and describing New Deals's Social Security Act as "ineptly drawn"; Board of Governors approved in principle an institute to analyze legal problems relating to labor disputes.

Supreme Court—Assembly rejected, 67 to 16, resolution urging the Association to ask the United States Supreme Court for information on Mr. Associate Justice Black's "eligibility"; special committee urged Association to "continue to be prepared for any eventuality" against "proposals to enlarge the Supreme Court."

Securities Exchange Commission—House of delegates accepted committee report including a section which Jerome N. Frank, SEC member, had said "defamed" his chief, William O. Douglas.

Nazi Germany—Assembly rejected resolution attacking Germany for "discrimination" against citizens "solely because of their

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)



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Frank J. Hogan

Newly-Elected President of the American Bar Association

Curbing Crime: Gun Law Aids Federal Drive

Justice Department calls Copeland Act a right step but seeks rigid registration measure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—A new weapon against crime was placed in the hands of Federal Agents today as the recently-enacted Copeland Firearms Act became effective.

The law is described by Department of Justice officials as a "step in the right direction," though they feel it does not go far enough. They will press for a more stringent measure calling for registration of all pistols, revolvers and gas guns, at the next session of Congress.

The Copeland measure, sponsored primarily by the National Rifle Association in an effort to head off the Department of Justice proposals, requires all firearms manufacturers and dealers to obtain licenses from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It forbids the carrying or shipment of firearms over a State border by any person convicted or indicted of a crime or by a fugitive from justice.

Regulations

Interstate shipment of firearms to any person lacking a state permit if such permits are required by State law is forbidden. Receipt of stolen firearms through interstate channels is also prohibited.

The following regulations have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in connection with the new law:

1. An application for a license by a manufacturer or a dealer desiring to transport, ship or receive firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the applicant's principal place of business is located.

2. The application must show the name and principal place of business of the applicant, the trade name, if one is used, and whether the applicant is a manufacturer or dealer.

3. Upon receipt of an application, the Internal Revenue Collector may issue a license good for a period of one year. The fee is $25 for a manufacturer and $1 for a dealer.

4. Internal Revenue Collectors must maintain an alphabetical file of all licenses issued in their districts and must furnish a copy to the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

U. S. to Prosecute

Violations of the act will be prosecuted by the Department of Justice.

Chief objection to the new law raised by Justice Department officials is that it applies only to interstate traffic in firearms. A criminal found with a pistol would be immune from prosecution if he could prove that he obtained his weapon within the State.

The law does not satisfactorily meet the problem of use of firearms by criminals," said an aide to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

The Department did not back the new law when it was before Congress. Instead it advocated passage of its own bill, to impose a tax of $1 on the transfer of any pistol, revolver, and gas gun.

The Department bill is patterned on the National Firearms Act, approved June 26, 1934, requiring the registration of machine guns, submachine guns, shotguns and rifles with a barrel of less than 18 inches in length and silencers for any type of weapon.

Taxes Imposed

Both the National Firearms Act and the Department's bill levy taxes on manufacturers, importers, dealers and pawn brokers.

While Department officials are sure their proposed bill would go a long way toward controlling the firearms traffic, they point out that it is impossible to ever wholly control it by Federal legislation. They advocate in addition, State legislation requiring complete records of all samples and some form of permit system for all persons who possess pistols and revolvers.

Neither the present Act nor the proposed Act applies to ordinary hunting rifles or shotguns. Nor are permits or licenses required to purchase weapons or to carry them.

Paid Vacations: Not General In U. S. Industry but Gaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Salaried workers setting forth for a vacation at mountain or beach as a matter of course each summer seldom stop to realize that paid vacations are still not a general rule in American industry, despite notable advances made in the last few years.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, estimates that only about two-fifths of all wage earners in manufacturing industries are employed by plants having paid vacation plans.

The United States is not among the 27 nations reported by the International Labor Office here as having enacted legislation requiring holidays with pay for industrial workers. But vacation provisions have been written into many trade union contracts recently.

Nations with laws requiring time off with pay for all wage earners are Austria, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Panama, Rumania, Salvador, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and the U. S. S. R.

In the United States, Miss Perkins pointed out, the practice of granting paid vacations to wage earners, is a product of recent years.

Of the plants that gave vacations to wage earners in 1937, almost 40 per cent put their vacation plans into effect within that year, she estimated.

The Bureau of Labor statistics survey, on which Miss Perkins based her conclusions, covered 19,842 manufacturing plants employing nearly 4,000,000 wage earners.

Vacations with pay for salaried employees, Miss Perkins pointed out, has been a fairly well established custom for a number of years.

Model Colony for New York Planned by Insurance Firm

NEW YORK, July 30—America's "largest" garden apartment colony will provide its community of 15,000 to 20,000 families with quiet streets and tree-bordered parks, plans for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Bronx housing program reveals.

Approved by the Board of Estimate, the program of development for the 130-acre site contemplates two main drives which will divide the property into four sections. All traffic intersections within the area will be eliminated by means of a central oval and divided roadways.

Each of the quadrants is to have its own "commissary" where residents may purchase supplies or arrange for various personal services. These business establishments will be so arranged that no one need cross a street nor travel more than 100 feet to reach them.

Further provision for a commercial district with three theaters and 10 blocks of store frontage has been made by the Company for its construction program. Garages will be built along one side of the property.

After ground is broken on Tuesday, the building program is expected to proceed rapidly, with 40 per cent of the structures being ready for occupancy within a year. Three years will be required to complete the project.

Most of the units will be seven or eight stories high, but a few will be taller to provide greater variety in the skyline. Only a little more than one fourth of the land area will be occupied by dwellings.

The insurance company announced it expects to keep rents at a medium level, suitable for families of moderate income.

Argentina Censors the Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine — This Country, acting through its Directorate-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is reviving past concessions and all future applications for radio transmission. A decree announcing this action explained that national, and especially metropolitan, radiocasting was conducted in such way as "gravely to endanger public culture" and to undermine the whole educational work of the State.

The decree, the result of a severe attack on local programs by the head of the Postal Department, declared that these, because of their direct influence on listeners in Argentine homes, "threatened to destroy the civilizing work of schools, books, and cultural centers. There were few stations, it indicated, which had not been guilty of "low-order programs," which were "an outrage against public morals," all the more to be deplored because women and children were prominent in the audience.

The whole radio structure is described as "rotten" by the report and the Government has warned that all concessions are of a temporary character and subject to cancellation at any time. Only the letter, and not the spirit, of the regulations has been regarded, it is pointed out; therefore, a special committee has been appointed to report on the problem. This body has been instructed to frame a drastic policy in the security that the Government is ready to enforce it.

La Prensa, metropolitan daily, welcomed the decree but at the same time criticized the Government for allowing the present situation to develop. It considered that, under the system of concessions, radio programs were easy to control at the source. What, it asked editorially, was the use of new regulations, when it was only a question of official enforcement of the existing ones?

Serving History From a Can

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Potted history is to become a fact instead of a mere figure of speech if historians of Britain and the United States have their way.

The professors foresee a time when students will be enabled to have the world's finest historical libraries in canned form in the bottom drawers of their desks.

Miniature motion-picture reproductions of books and manuscripts would be used to bring this Wellsian vision to the realms of actuality.

At the Anglo-American Historical Conference here a report on the possibilities of microphotography was discussed in detail. The report, which recommended a central organization for gathering, storing, and distributing such films, was passed unanimously.

Before action is taken, however, the report is to be considered and commented on by eight foremost cultural organizations in Britain, including the Royal Society, British Academy, and Library Association, and by the International Federation for Documentation.

At the conference it was stated that the size of each "canned volume" would be about that of a turnip watch. The student would be able to throw the films upon a home screen and so study original manuscripts in enlarged form.

Danish Girl Swims Baltic Sea

WARNEMUNDE, Germany, July 30 (AP)—After nearly two full days of fighting waves and currents, a 17-year-old Danish girl completed a swim across the Baltic Sea yesterday.

The girl, Jenny Kammersgaard, swam from Gedser, southern tip of the Danish Island of Falster, to Niegenhagen, near Warnemünde, in 40 hours and two minutes.

The straight-line dictance is 28 miles, but currents often took the girl far off her course, and she had to swim about 37 miles.

A great throng of vacationists along the Baltic seashore crowded about Niegenhagen to watch her approach and cheer.

Miss Kammersgaard was accompanied by two Danish boats equipped with a searchlight and a radio. Dance music was played for her.

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Dublin Bids Corrigan Adieu

DUBLIN, July 30 (AP)—Douglas G. (East-is-West) Corrigan bade farewell to thousands of his Irish admirers last night and took a train for Cobh, Eire, where he will board the New York-bound United States liner Manhattan.

"Good-by and don't take the wrong turn," Lord Mayor "Alfie" Byrne sang out to the young American aviator who landed here July 18 after a surprise flight from New York.

"You can take a wrong turn and still get to the right place," Mr. Corrigan yelled to the crowd.

Intimate Message From the Country

Yes, the U. S. Has Some Rather Bad and Some Very Good Climate but Americans Treat It All Alike—Indifference

Having traveled to the Pacific Coast with President Roosevelt's party, Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *has written six Intimate Messages, of which this is the fifth, on interesting, important, or revealing things seen en route, quite apart from the President's doings. Later this summer, he will return over the motor-ways, writing of conditions and things observed independent of any presidential party or political campaign.*

A trip across the American continent, even if it is made in an air-conditioned presidential train, reminds one vividly that the citizens of the United States have risen magnificently above the inhibitions of climate. It should not be taken as a reflection on particular localities, but it is the plain fact that many millions of Americans live and work and have a good time in some of the most atrocious summer and winter climates to be found upon this planet.

And so no article in these six describing the people and their problems—as viewed from the vantage point and with the handicaps of a presidential cortege—could be complete without a discussion of a little-discussed subject: the American people and their climates.

Of course, in this particular tour we noticed the climates especially because we descended at each stop from an even-temperatured train. That qualified us as visitors from Mars. We had not become acclimatized. We could judge objectively just what weather trials Americans were pitted against, and we could see how triumphantly they were rising above them.

This reporter happens to have been reared in Maine, and thus spent his summers in a luxury or millionaire's climate, but he also spent his winters there, and has shoveled his way through many an eight-foot drift of snow and felt temperatures far below zero. Of course, that may not always compare with the temperatures of, say, the Dakotas—either in summer or winter. In a wide area of the United States, extending from the coastal ranges on the Pacific to the Atlantic, and about a third of the way south, winter blizzards can turn any locality into a temporary Siberia. In the summer, with a few localized exceptions, the hot blasts from the South can cover the whole wide area east of the Pacific coastal ranges with temperatures that would be oppressive in Manila and Singapore.

Yet the American people keep right on leading energetic, useful, contented, and happy lives. Indeed, a good argument can be made for the thesis that the worse the climate the more level-headed the people. California and Florida papers won't want to copy this, and it's true only in spots, but the beauty resorts and idyllic climates of the nation have seemed to harbor more than their share of panacea-mongers, dreamers, and insubstantial tinkerers with the universe. For in places where climate hits you a sock every few weeks, you know that the only way to get along with the universe is to let it alone and mind your own business.

Across the wide belt that the pioneers with more than a little perspicacity called the "Great American Desert" people are today living as alertly and diligently as those who dwell along our national Rivieras. No siestas for them. They have developed some conveniences: there are plenty of iced drinks and sensible foods, and various buildings from movies, restaurants and drug stores to hotels and tourist cabins are air-conditioned. But that is because these places were very especially oppressive in the former days.

Dress reform has also set in, throughout the American tropics—and that means much of the inland states. The ladies simplified and air-conditioned their wardrobes some time since. Men have been slower, but they have made progress. On our recent trip, we scarcely saw a man's coat outside the train from Covington, Kentucky to Pueblo, Colorado, and then no more in our path from Utah to within a few miles of San Francisco Bay. Nor did we see many starched collars in the same territory, although a few stubbornly persisted.

Mostly, the men wore light cotton shirts, often open in the neck, and sometimes with short sleeves. In the last year or two, a great advance has been made with rayon or cotton knitted shirts, that fasten with zippers which can be left open. Some old-fashioned judges of male apparel (and what man isn't old-fashioned about clothes?) may not like these so-called polo shirts, but they can't stem the tide. Then as for trousers, the majority of mid-continent males wear washable cotton slacks, of seersucker or "sanforized" cotton or some such stuffs. They cost $1 or so a pair, they can be thrown into the wash-tub, they are cool and they are adequate. For shoes, men are wearing lighter and lighter things. use of sandals is spreading, or ventilated shoes with holes all through them. And socks are getting shorter, little more than anklets, revealing a good deal of hairy calf, for which we haven't much to say. Hats are lightweight, ventilated, cheap and shadeful. A very decent straw in Carlin, Nev., costs $1.

Obviously dress reform is an important factor in the American triumph over climate. But more important is the effect of climate upon people. We hazard the assertion that most of the greatest American humorists have come from the bad climates. Will Rogers' salty wit is echoed by native sons at the grocery stores and filling stations of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas today, and we'll bet their best remarks are made on the hottest days. That's one way to rise above climate.

Anyway, the human being pitted against the weather soon learns to concentrate on other things—to take his weather as it comes, and maybe by his very dispassion and breadth of understanding to make his own weather, so to speak. Cool-minded people are generally able to keep relatively cool-bodied. Hot-minded folk get steamed up, no matter how nice the climate.

Little conveniences—like air-conditioning, and automatic furnaces and perfect insulation in winter—are getting more and more abundant. But basic weather remains a mental problem—a problem that the American people, by and large, have magnificently in hand. Or so it seems to an observer from Mars.

E. D. C.

Men vs. Women Drivers: Wisconsin Offers Test

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The State Highway Commission has an answer to that familiar argument—are women better drivers than men?

For the past 10 days, more than 2,000 men and women have tested their driving ability on a "steerometer" in the rotunda of the State Capital.

The average score? Men, 71.2 per cent; women, 65.4 per cent.

In the Boston Section:

Fair skies for week end promised.

Shirley Temple visits Boston.

Portsmouth unites to save houses.

Bay State industry shows upturn.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Legislative Action Forces Earle Fight Into Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 30—The Democratic-controlled Legislature and the Republican Judiciary of the Commonwealth are girding today for a high court battle, the outcome of which will decide which branch of the State Government shall investigate charges against Gov. George H. Earle and some of his administration heads growing out of the pre-primary campaign.

The Judiciary insists on its right to go ahead with a grand jury investigation set for Aug. 8 and which involves criminal charges of corruption. The Legislature, meanwhile, by its own previous enactments and by constitutional provision, declares it alone has the right to investigate the charges and to arrest the District Attorney of Dauphin County and imprison him if he persists in going ahead with the grand jury.

After a session last night lasting until 2 a. m., the Democratic-controlled Senate enacted into law five bills previously passed by the House setting aside the grand jury in the case. These bills declare the Legislature has "exclusive jurisdiction" to investigate these charges publicly, suspended the forthcoming Dauphin County grand jury investigation and placed the Attorney General of the State, an Earle appointee, in the place of the Dauphin County District Attorney when the grand jury resumes.

The constitutionality of some of the Earle bills passed by the Senate was open to doubt and will be contested. The State Constitution requires an absolute majority of all the elected members of either house. While the Administration was able to muster these in the House of Representatives, it failed to do so on all the bills in the Senate, where 26 affirmative votes are required and where the Democrats have a normal strength of 34. On two of the Earle bills, the Democratic Majority was able to muster only 25 votes in favor of the measures, four Democrats being absent and five voting with 12 Republicans in an unsuccessful motion to recommit the bills to the Judiciary General Committee for public hearing. They premised their votes on the ground that such fundamental legislation should not be rushed through.

The deflection of these five Democratic Senators was attributed by observers to apprehension of voter reprisal against their party in the forthcoming November election. In these quarters it was held there was widespread sentiment against jamming the bills through the Legislature, and for delay and an open hearing on them. Among the organizations urging delay were the Pennsylvania State Grange, the Philadelphia Board of Trade; the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Allegheny County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania Legislative Council, representing important women's clubs of the State.

Ford Halts Work to Greet Friends at 75th Anniversary

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—Henry Ford celebrated his 75th birthday anniversary today.

It was one of the rare occasions upon which the noted industrialist has bothered about one of his own anniversaries. Usually he has "observed" rather than "celebrated" them—in "just another day at work" in his laboratory or in quiet seclusion at his pretentious camp in the Huron Mountains on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Today, however, the City of Detroit, along with half a hundred other cities and villages throughout Michigan, had set aside the diamond anniversary as "Henry Ford Day" and Mr. Ford entered happily into the spirit of the occasion, albeit making some mental reservations as to the importance of birthdays.

He gave over part of the morning and much of the evening to receive greetings from his fellow townspeople and friends of many years, who have watched Mr. Ford as he developed an industrial empire from an experiment that began in a small brick barn in Detroit's Bagley Avenue of 1893.

Mr. Ford made it clear that three quarters of a century of varying industrial, social, and economic changes has not altered his conviction that "the world hasn't seen anything yet compared to what it will see."

"When you remember that the automobile industry is not much older than 35 years you can imagine what will happen in the future," he added. Then, becoming more specific, Ford said:

"I think business will go ahead with stronger strides in September."

5,000,000 Visit Empire Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The 5,000,000th visitor to the British Empire Exhibition here passed through the turnstiles recently, 2½ months after the exhibition opened.

The 5,000,000th visitor was Miss Nan McGarba, dressmaker from Ayr, Scotland, who was accompanied by her fiancé, Mr. William Nicol, a miner of Coylton, near Ayr. They were entertained as guests of the exhibition.

There also has been a special "America Day" here. The Stars and Stripes fluttered beside the Union Jack and Mr. George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of next year's World's Fair in New York, and some of his colleagues inspected the exhibition.

Mr. McAneny said he thought the United Kingdom Pavilion was the most beautiful building he ever had seen and that Bellahouston Park was a perfect example of how to utilize a small space. The British Empire Exhibition covers an area of about 175 acres, while at New York the Fair is to cover an area of about 1,200 acres, he pointed out.

Following the example of thousands of people from south of the border who have visited the Empire Exhibition, Ulstermen converged on Glasgow July 12.

In former years, Northern Irishmen have stayed in Ulster on their day of national celebration, but on this occasion the claims of the Empire Exhibition as a center of education and amusement brought them over from Belfast and Londonderry in special steamers.

Exhibition authorities consider that with the holiday season now extended to the end of September, there will be no difficulty in getting the 15,000,000 visitors aimed at before the Exhibition closes on Oct. 29.

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Mussolini Replies To Papal Charge

FORLI, Italy, July 30 (AP)—Premier Mussolini replied personally today to Pope Pius' assertion that the new Fascist race policy was adopted in imitation of National Socialist Germany.

Addressing a group of Fascist Party officials in camp at Forli, Signor Mussolini asserted: "You know and everyone knows that also on the question of race we will shoot straight.

"To say that Fascism has imitated anyone or anything is simply absurd."

Japanese Regret Massie Slapping

CHEFOO, China, July 30 (AP)—Japanese authorities accepted responsibility today for the slapping of Mrs. Florence Storms Massie, wife of Lieut. Thomas H. Massie, American naval officer, on June 25. They expressed regret to the United States Consul and told him those responsible had been punished and orders issued to prevent a repetition.

The slapping occurred at Tsingtao when Mrs. Massie landed on the Japanese-controlled pier after visiting her husband aboard the U. S. gunboat Tulsa. She was challenged by a sentry and failed to reply, it was said because she did not understand Japanese. The sentry struck her across the face. The United States protested.

Stiff Winds Increase Forest Fire Dangers

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (CP)—The forest fire situation throughout British Columbia became more serious July 29 as winds increased and humidity remained low.

Attention of fire fighters at the Vancouver Island blaze near Campbell River concentrated on green timber at the edge of Forbidden Plateau as forecasts for strong westerly winds were reported.

Meanwhile an extra crew and pump were rushed to the coal mining town of Bevan in the island fire zone to battle a spot fire, within a mile of the community.

Alaska Uses Planes to Speed Its Trade Gains

Flying taken for granted in Territory, and chief question is how to get additional air service.

Pan American Airways announces that experimental transport flights begin on Aug. 6 over the proposed new overseas route from Seattle, Wash., to Alaska. Coincident with this latest in the air progress which has liberated Alaska from its remoteness and its transportation problems, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents the following, the first of a series of articles, on Alaska's expanding place in the western sun. The writer, Alaskan by birth, made a 9,000-mile trip by steamship, river boat, train, automobile, and plane to report on Alaska's progress, problems, development and needs, and its grandeur.

By Royal Arch Gunnison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 30—Airplanes are to the people of this mountain and snow kingdom what taxicabs are to New Yorkers.

And proof that this is no idle statement may be seen in the fact that during the past two years more than 20,000 passengers have flown here each year out of a total white population of 30,000.

Although commercial aviation has been established in Alaska well over 10 years, it has been in the past three years that Alaska's development as a Territory has gone hand in hand with the development of air transportation.

This may be more easily understood when it is realized that within the Territory's 586,400 square miles there are but 2,371 miles of road and tram road; that there is no connecting link with the United States but by steamship; that the people still have to depend largely on dog teams for general winter transportation—with the exception of the 470-mile Alaska railroad from Seward to Fairbanks; and that airplane transportation is the only means of all-year travel in the Territory.

Quicker Service Meets Need

It is axiomatic that where there is a large territory sparsely populated any means of rapid communication and transportation will aid inestimably in its progress and development.

This is exactly what has happened and is happening in Alaska. This northernmost possession of the United States, which is stocked with such valuable natural resources as $45,000,000 a year in salmon, $27,000,000 a year in minerals, mostly gold, and some $2,230,000 each year in fur, not to mention its other riches, needs not only speedy, efficient transportation within the Territory, but a quick commercial transport connection with the "outside." It is not expected that the excellent, but necessarily slower, steamship service will ever be replaced by planes either for freight or leisurely tourist trips—but businessmen demand quicker service both for their mail and personal transportation.

That they are getting it within the Territorial boundry is evident with 100 planes and 85 pilots all inspected and approved by Bureau of Air Commercial officials. And that the United States and Alaska are going to be united by a Seattle-to-Juneau air-mail passenger route in less than a year's time is already established.

Experimental Flights

Pan American Airways announced just this week that the United States Department of Commerce has authorized them to schedule "experimental transport flights" along the Seattle-Juneau route. Aug. 6 is the date set for the first test flight along the 1,000-mile "overseas-outside" route. The route will not be over Canada, but around outside the international boundary. A 10-ton high speed Sikorsky S-43 amphibian—one of the "Baby" Clippers normally carrying 15 passengers on the West Indian-South American flights—is making the tests.

Within a year the present three-day Juneau, and seven-day Fairbanks, trip will be a mere matter of a leisurely one-day flight, and the long trip out to Nome can also be made in one or two days' air trip—another step in the projected northern, commercial, international, round-the-world, air route.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, returning through here this week on a round-trip cruise to the Territory aboard the liner Aleutian of the Alaska Steamship Company, declared, "We are doing everything we can for air mail in and to Alaska. We want it, but it's up to Congress to appropriate the money." He predicted the route would be opened by the first of the year, and Pan American's survey flights announced almost simultaneously bear this out.

$80,000,000 Business

Alaskans receive the news with great enthusiasm, as do businessmen in the Pacific Northwest. Alaska's business with the Northwest and Pacific Coast approximates $80,000,000 yearly, and anything that will stimulate this is more than welcome.

Within the Territory, where you are considered "queer" if you haven't flown, this link with the "outside" is taken as inevitable. One reason is the absolute confidence with which people fly up here.

"It's quicker and cheaper in the long run to fly," they reply to questions, "so why be afraid? We've got some of the world's best pilots and mechanics and they are not going to risk their necks unnecessarily.

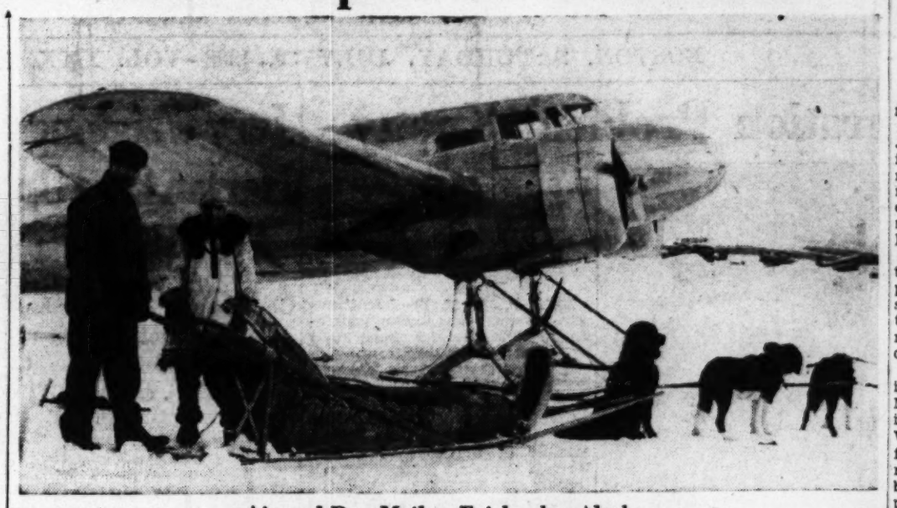
"Why spend a month or more mushing with a dog team through the bitter cold, or spend a week or more floating down the Yukon in a boat in the summer, when you can cover the same ground in a few hours by plane? We're not foolhardy up here. We are putting the airplane to practical use."

And when you see an old prospector or trapper pile his five dogs, and his equipment into an airplane or you're out at the airport when they are loading mining machinery aboard or unloading ore it is not hard to grasp what is meant by putting the airplane to "practical use."

Salesmen Fly Route

The traveling salesman in Alaska—and there are several—makes a 40,000 mile trip once or twice a year by plane dropping in on practically every little settlement in the Territory. What he has to offer these miners, trappers, and their wives and children brings these settlers closer to the comforts of the outside. It could be done in no other way than by plane.

The flights of Howard Hughes, Wiley Post, and the Army and Navy fliers to Alaska blend the military and commercial aspects of the airplane in Alaska. On one hand Alaska is Uncle Sam's farthest west national defense outpost—by more than 500 miles from Hawaii. On the other hand, commercially, consolidating the Territory by means of the airplane, and tying the vast rich country to the United States proper by air, builds toward what many pilots and air experts believe to be the most practical and profitable future route to and from Asia and Europe.



Air and Dog Mail at Fairbanks, Alaska

The plane takes only three hours to get to Nome while the dogs take 40 days. That is why Alaskans are taking wholeheartedly to planes in every way. Even dog teams are sometimes loaded into planes with their loads and whisked to some far off point. However, for inland points away from centers, dogs serve daily.

Roosevelt's New Neighbors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 30—Some 500 acres of land immediately across the Hudson River from the estate of President Roosevelt were in possession today of the followers of the self-styled "Father Divine," Harlem Negro religionist, to whom the property was sold at a low figure by Howland Spencer, neighbor and antagonist in a long and bitterly publicized hostility to Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration.

There are many acres of green pasture up the Hudson, steeped in the tradition of leisurely living and the ways of gentlemen farmers, but none has a more historic and dignified tradition than this property which fronts the Hyde Park district.

The selling price was not officially recorded, but was reported to be $51,600, of which $20,000 was in cash. Neither did the name of the religionist appear in the written transaction, for it is his custom to leave such "earthly doings" to his "angels," 21 of whom were signatory to the deed.

Mr. Spencer, head of the Krum Elbow Holding Corporation, was a schoolmate of the President and is distantly related to him, since the first wife of Mr. Roosevelt's father was a Howland. Typical of many other landholders in the region—President Roosevelt has never been able to carry his own district—Mr. Spencer early decided the Roosevelt policies were "destructive." He is quoted as saying he believes the Negro project across the river in plain view of the Roosevelt ancestral home will epitomize their "fallacies."

"He will have a clear view of the Negroes at work over here actually doing what he is pretending to do," Mr. Spencer said. "'Father Divine' won't allow anyone in his cult who has had Government aid unless he pays up what he has received from the Government. He won't have anyone who is in debt.

'The President caters to the man who is in debt and the man who won't work."

Mr. Spencer recently bought The Highland Post, a weekly published near his upper Hudson estate, as a further channel for his criticism of Federal undertakings. His differences with the President took first form in 1933 when Mr. Spencer questioned the designation of the Roosevelt farm estate as Krum Elbow. Records of the Hendrik Hudson day, he held, gave this name to the Spencer estate on the west bank, while the opposite acreage is the property of the President's mother.

Mr. Spencer, who has other homes in New York, Miami and Charleston, said that, unless he was "liquidated," he intended to occupy the "winter house" on the estate to observe the workings of his "experiment."

Oil Spot on Sea Found on Course Of Missing Plane

MANILA, July 30 (AP)—The Army transport Meigs found a large patch of oil on the surface of the Pacific Ocean, indicating the missing Hawaii Clipper may have plunged into the sea 500 miles from Manila.

The Meigs made no mention of sighting any wreckage from the luxurious flying boat which disappeared with 15 men on a flight from Guam to Manila Friday. (Thursday night Pacific time.)

Two lifeboats were put out by the transport to search the oil area but were recalled at nightfall. The transport stood by where the oil was found, intending to resume search at dawn Sunday. (Saturday afternoon in the United States.) Searchlights played on the surrounding sea but the Captain said he did not expect much to be accomplished before daylight.

The Meigs said the coating of heavy oil was about 1,500 feet in circumference, which experts said was "quite large" for a plane the size of the clipper.

But marine men were unable to suggest any other source for the slick, a coating which such as a plane leaves on the surface of the water when sinking.

The slick was found directly on the course of the 26-ton flying boat. It was sighted approximately 50 miles west by southwest of the last position reported by the clipper at 8:09 p. m. Thursday, Pacific standard time. This would mean that, if the slick were caused by oil from the Hawaii Clipper, the flying boat remained in the air for about 20 minutes after its last radio message.

The lifeboats collected samples of oil from the surface. If the Hawaii Clipper sank there, little hope was held of finding the wreckage; for the slick may lie over deep waters, ranging to a depth of 5,352 fathoms. These waters, about 400 miles due east of San Bernardino Strait, are among the deepest around the Philippines.

Pan American Airways headquarters in San Francisco held hope the oil was dumped on the surface by the flying boat for emergency landing and the clipper came down safely, subsequently drifting out to sea faster than the oil.

Federal Agency To Aid Itinerant Arizona Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Machinery for carrying out the new federal policy of providing food, medical care and hospitalization for itinerant farm laborers is being set up in Arizona by the Farm Security Administration.

It is recognized that the problem which became so acute in Arizona and California last winter is no temporary emergency. So the movement is accepting responsibility for the subsistence and health of a large segment of the population, in addition to those receiving aid from the WPA and other relief agencies.

There are about 4,400 families on the FSA rolls in California, a drop from a peak of 7,500 in early spring when agricultural rural employment was at its lowest ebb. About half the 4,400 are now receiving provisions and no cash. J. C. Henderson, regional specialist in charge of migratory labor activities, says he expects ultimately to take care of 75 per cent of the cases on the new basis.

State Director James A. Waldron says he thinks that almost 100 per cent can be switched to food grants in Arizona, where there is less moving about from one district to another. He now has 2,000 families on his rolls, a drop from a May peak of 4,500. They are receiving an average of $20 per family. Buying "by the nickel's worth," and largely according to personal whims, they can't make that money stretch into very much food. Malnutrition is deplorable, especially among the children.

Mr. Waldron says he feels sure they will be supplied with more food than they have been getting, although his budget calls for an average monthly expenditure of only $12 for a family of four. He will buy in wholesale quantities, and only the staples.

While the migrants are working, their wages are barely enough to provide for themselves and their dependents on a subsistence scale of living. The farmers cannot maintain them between jobs, although it is recognized that the seasonal laborer is absolutely necessary to agriculture as practiced in the irrigated southwest. So Uncle Sam, through the FSA, is taking over the responsibility for seeing that the worker gets through the unavoidable slack periods, and that a reservoir of labor is assured for the farmer.

Better Mail Boxes Aim in Rural U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postal officials have begun a campaign against unpainted and outworn rural mail boxes, particularly those with hinged tops.

Said Joseph E. Cooper, Superintendent of Rural Mails:

"When the rural mail carrier has to leave his automobile and use both hands on a box to get it open, it's time we did something about it."

The week of Aug. 17 has been set aside by the Post Office Department for "cleanup rural box week."

Drop in U. S. Auto Fatalities Amazes Even Traffic Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—America is driving more safely!

For the eighth consecutive month, June showed a notable national improvement in driving. The record for the first half of 1938 now reveals a traffic fatality toll 22 per cent below that of last year. This means a saving of a total of 3,670 lives.

The decline if continued on through the rest of the year would put the toll at the lowest point since 1928, when there were thousands fewer of cars on the roads, and millions fewer miles driven.

Safety experts have watched with interest the drop which began last November, half expecting that the improvement was too good to last. When month after month the fatality toll continued to contract, not only in terms of the total number killed, but in terms of fatalities per thousand miles driven, they realized that something had happened that wasn't the result of chance.

Sidney J. Williams, Director of Public Safety of the National Safety Council, lists what he believes to be the greatest contributing factors to the sustained reduction in the traffic toll:

"Safer cars and highways.

"More and better drivers' license laws, and better administration of them.

"More and better traffic engineers and traffic police.

"More and better school safety work.

"More and better information on how and why accidents occur.

"More and better organized safety campaigning than ever before in the nation, the states, and the cities.

"More and better publicity than ever before through newspapers, magazines, radio, and many other channels.

"A better understanding than ever before of the tragedy and the economic cost of accidents and how to avoid them, on the part of more men, women, and children."

In the first four months of 1938 highway travel actually increased month by month over the corresponding period of 1937. Yet the fatalities decreased. In May there was a 1 per cent decline in travel, but at the same time there was a 27 per cent decline in fatalities.

Traffic fatalities in June totaled 2,270, a 24 per cent cut under the record for June last year. The June total was slightly below that of May, a favorable trend which had occurred only once in the previous five years. In the average year, June fatalities are 4 per cent higher than in May, due to an increase in driving and in hazards.

While the improvement was universal, 37 states and 287 cities throughout the country having cut their toll for the first half of this year, eastern states had a better record than any other section. Pennsylvania led with a decrease of 42 per cent, while Delaware had 40 per cent. In Pennsylvania this meant a saving of 483 lives, the Council figures.

It is interesting to note also that the reduction of the toll in the cities in June was the same as for the nation. Detroit stood at the top of the list for the six-months period, with Chicago second, and Cleveland third.

The Council reports that pedestrian fatalities in the first five months of this year were 22 per cent below the period in 1937. Non-pedestrian fatalities showed a drop of 20 per cent in the same period.

Simultaneously with the Council report comes one from the American Business Men's Research Foundation here giving primary significance to the drinking factor in accidents.

The Foundation says that not only have independent investigations shown that liquor is a factor in more than 40 per cent of the traffic mishaps, but that a 49-months survey it has conducted indicates that the proportion of "had-been-drinking" drivers and pedestrians is increasing. It holds that the current drop in fatalities is parallel to a slump in liquor consumption.

Lusty Lads Win Swimmin' Hole For Dusty N. Y. Playground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Boys know what boys like, although there may be two schools of thought even among boys. However, if you live in a congested Manhattan neighborhood in the roaring traffic stream of the lower West Side, you are certain to be a boy who knows what it means to have a swimming hole all right.

That is why Hudson Park, which stands at Leroy, Hudson and Carmine Streets and is the single playground in the area verging on Greenwich Village, is listed today for a major share in an $80,000 improvement appropriation. A vocal, eager mass of 200 boys crowded to the railing in the Board of Estimate Chamber on Thursday and told the city fathers the vital issue involved.

At the moment Hudson Park is a dusty paradise for neighborhood baseball teams, but that leaves out the younger boys, and they had Park Commissioner Robert Moses there to stand up for them. The Commissioner told the board that there were not, and could never be, enough playgrounds in the section, because vacant land was scarce and no developed property could be purchased by the city. It seemed to him, therefore, that Hudson Park should be remodeled for the recreation of all ages of children. He suggested not only a swimming pool, but handball and tennis courts and a softball diamond.

That brought a jeer from the hard-fisted baseball experts with whom soft-ball rates very low.

"You can't make an omelet without breaking some eggs," Mr. Moses said. "It won't be tough on the ballplayers, for we are building enough baseball diamonds on the East River Drive development, just across town, to take care of the entire population of lower Manhattan."

Newbold Morris, President of the Council, then ventured to ask whether there were "more ballplayers than swimmers," and the response was a five-minute pandemonium, but the younger boys were the best shouters, because when the vote was finally taken on the motion of Deputy Mayor Henry H. Curran, the swimming pool was counted in.

The young pleaders trooped away filling all of City Hall with the echo of their varying reactions from delight to disgust, and once again city business proceeded without excitement.

Tugs Pull Bremen Off Harbor Shoals

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 30 (AP)—The liner Bremen ran aground entering the harbor here today.

After 20 minutes the vessel got off with the aid of tugs, took aboard passengers and proceeded to New York.

Portugal to Show Work of Explorers At New York Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The 300,000 Portuguese in the United States will welcome the news that Portugal is to have a pavilion at the New York World Fair in 1939.

This is to be divided into the following sections: Portuguese Exploration; Portugal Today; The Future of Portugal; Tourism and Popular Art in Portugal; Commercial and Industrial Portugal.

"Portuguese Exploration" is divided into four parts: In the first hall is "The Discovery of the Atlantic," having in the center a statue of Infante D. Henrique, the navigator, and showing charts, documents, and landmarks.

In the second hall "Christopher Columbus" is represented and there is a documentary record with a large reproduction of the house in which Columbus stayed in the Island of Madeira.

The third hall, "Portugal in America," covers the discovery of North America, Greenland, Labrador, the Hudson Strait, California, and Brazil.

The fourth hall, an illuminated sphere, is to show the main routes taken by Portuguese navigators in their discovery of new continents.

The front elevation of the pavilion is to have a large window in which national costumes of the Portuguese provinces will be exhibited.

Portugal's Contribution to World Fair

Courtesy Secretariat of National Propaganda of Portugal

Pavilion Planned by Lisbon for Display in New York in 1939
Historic and Current Activities of the Nation will Be Shown in Various Sections of the Exhibit

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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P	E		E	S	S	E

Women 'Suspect' New Deal, G. O. P. Aide Finds in Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30 — The American housewife is beginning to suspect that the New Deal is more interested in intrenching itself in office than in restoring economic recovery, Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared here after a tour of 34 States.

Miss Martin, a native of Maine, has been making a series of State "contact" trips since her appointment last October as director of Republican women's activities. Before 1940 she hopes to unite Republican Women's Clubs into a nationwide federation.

"You can't fool the women with the idea of spending yourself to prosperity because we have never been able to do it in our own households," she told a radio audience on her return here.

"We might see the value of borrowing to buy some farm machinery or household implements which could be used to bring in more income, and eventually pay for itself, but we do know we will never get ahead by borrowing to buy overdrapes for the living room or a plaster cast of the Venus de Milo."

Women, Miss Martin held, are especially eager to be able to look forward to a future that will enable their children to take up where they leave off. "It has been one of the characteristic satisfactions of American parents," she said, "to be able to look forward to their children and their children's children accomplishing those things which they have dreamed about.

"But American parents of today are deprived of that happiness as they cannot longer look complacently at the future accomplishments of their children. They know that they are hobbling them with such a burden of debt and taxation that the time that the individual will be working to support his Government in the future, will be even longer than the distressing number of days that the average person at the present time devotes to supporting it.

Miss Martin estimated that the average American works one-quarter of his time to pay his tax bill—direct and hidden—at present.

U. S. Meddling Is Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Administration officials have been taken to task by William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State, for recent criticisms of activities of other nations.

Absolute neutrality precludes even an indication as to where sympathies of American Government officials lie, Mr. Castle, former Ambassador to Japan and now Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, held.

"Government officials have enough to keep this country in order and are merely impertinent when they take it on themselves to tell other countries what to do," Mr. Castle told a radio audience.

Private Citizens

"You and I being private citizens," he said, "can comment as we will on these matters because in America we are still permitted, thank heaven, to have ideas of our own and to express them, and because what we, as individuals, think is no business of other nations and generally does not even interest them. But when members of the American Government publicly attack other nations the situation becomes dangerous.

"The President, as Chief of State, is considered to speak for the nation and executive officials under him are also supposed to speak for the Government unless their words are later repudiated by the President.

"Therefore when the President makes a threat of quarantine of Japan, the Japanese Government is offended and the chauvinistic forces of the nation are irritated. When a minor official of the State Department lectures the Government on what is good for the German people the Germans are angered—unless they are sensible enough to laugh."

Serious Situation

Mr. Castle described "repeated statements" of Government officials that there is bound to be a showdown between the democratic nations and the dictatorships as "most serious of all." Such statements, he held, "simply go to build up a world-wide war psychology which in time may actually lead to an outbreak of war."

The former State Department official condemned the present Neutrality Act as more likely to involve the United States in a war than to keep it out.

"We may well be sorry that there should be a war between two foreign powers, but our main concern must always be to keep out of the trouble ourselves," he said. "This is not selfishness. It might be if war could improve the world and if our participation could help, but actually war breaks down and sometimes utterly destroys the fine things which civilization has built for us during the ages."

Moscow Reports Border Clash

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP)—A communique said that a skirmish had taken place when Japanese-Manchukuo forces attempted to occupy a hill near the junction of Siberia, Manchukuo and Korea.

The communique, which asserted that the hill in question was in Soviet territory, declared that as a result of measures taken by Soviet frontier guards the Japanese-Manchukuo detachments were "decisively driven from Soviet territory."

"Immediately after the news was received in Moscow," the communique said, "the (Soviet) Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo was instructed to lodge a voigorous protest with the Japanese Government, to demand exemplary punishment of the guilty, and to warn the Japanese Government that the Soviet Government is placing the entire responsibility for consequences of these actions on organs of the Japanese Government in Manchuria."

Tass (Russian official news agency) gave this version of the clash:

"At 4:00 p. m., July 29, two Japanese - Manchurian detachments crossed the Soviet frontier north of a hill near Lake Khasan regarding which the Japanese Government recently presented unfounded claims, and attempted to seize a hill situated two kilometers (1¼ miles) north of the hill in question near Lake Khasan.

"As a result of measures taken by Soviet frontier guards the Japanese-Manchurians were thrown back from Soviet territory. There were killed and wounded on both sides."

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All Latvia Bursts Into Song

Ed Krauce; Leta

Latvia Holds Ninth Singing Festival
Top and Bottom—Singers gathered for the festival cheer the President of Latvia. Middle—President Karlis Ulmanis addresses the people and a close-up of the President himself

Chorus of 16,000 Voices Sings at Latvian Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—A "choir" of 16,000 voices was heard at this year's Latvian Song Festival, ninth to be held since 1873, which took place here recently.

The program consisted of purely Lettish music, folk songs arranged for choirs by modern Lettish composers, several of whom were present, and also modern cantatas.

Altogether 346 choirs from all over Latvia assembled on a big open place in the suburbs of Riga to join voices in song. The majority of the singers were women in picturesque red and white national costumes, some striped, some check, some plain.

This was Latvia's greatest singing festival of all time and many thousands of singers and spectators came by bus, taxi and on foot to the festival place. Civil guards and youth organizations had their share in the maintenance of order.

Among the choirs was the famous "Reiter Choir" which is well-known throughout Europe for its fine musical qualities and which made a name for itself on its last year's tour to Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Prague and Warsaw. The conductor and founder of this choir Mr. Teodor Reiters was at the same time Chief Conductor of the Festival and Chairman of the Committee which arranged the festival.

In addition to this and other famous choirs there were more than 300 choirs from the rural districts consisting mostly of peasants, who nevertheless worked admirably together with their more illustrious colleagues from the capital. Five years' preparation resulted in quite "professional" co-operation.

The choirs were accompanied by 350 musicians from the best Latvian symphony orchestras, the Latvian Operas at Riga and Liepaja, the Riga Radiophone and the Liepaja Philharmonic Society.

This year's Festival was opened by a speech from President Ulmanis who pointed out that the first Lettish Singing Festival which took place in 1873 was a manifestation of the national awakening of the Letts—who at that time were still subjects of the Russian Czar—and that national independence which at that time was only a faraway ideal, has now become a reality.

A great number of visitors from abroad were present at the festival, among them 54 American Letts.

joined in a colossal choir of 18,000 voices.

The concerts which took place during the three-day ceremony were composed chiefly of national folk songs of whose origin little is known. Many of them have been modernized by contemporary Estonian composers. A play by Henrik Visnapuu, held in the twilight of northern summer night, attracted special interest.

Estonian singing festivals have been held every five years since their inauguration in 1869. During the years of Russian rule these festivals were the only means of expressing national sentiment.

Estonia Says It in Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN—Three days of colorful pageantry filled the streets of Estonia's capital recently as gay-costumed peasants gathered to celebrate the dual occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Estonian independence and the quinquennial national song festival.

Estonians living in England, Australia, and America marched through the city in a three-mile procession to the President's Palace for his greeting—marking the first such festival to be patronized by an Estonian President—and then

Roosevelt: 'Four Down, Three to Go'

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Chairman John D. M. Hamilton of the Republican National Committee said yesterday President Roosevelt was "about four down and three to go in his preferences in Democratic primaries."

"We are interested in the outcomes, particularly in the Texas campaign," he told reporters, "The defeat of MacFarlane and Maverick for the House is no inducement to the Democrats in that part of the country to seek any further pats on the back from the President.

"Without going down the list, the President is about four down and three to go in his preferences in the Democratic primaries.

"I imagine they will win the Kentucky primary but it will be like the Dutch taking Holland. If the President can't renominate his own majority leader, he will be in bad shape."

Mr. Hamilton predicted the Republicans would win a minimum of 45 or 50 new seats in Congress this fall.

But, if a "trend" develops, he said, "no one knows how high the figure will go." He added:

"I think generally the Republicans have developed the strongest group of state and national candidates I ever have seen."

Mr. Hamilton conferred with Republican congressional candidates from Illinois on campaign plans.

Hughes Hops Off For Houston After Night in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—Howard Hughes took off for Houston, Texas, in his 'round the world plane at 7:52 a. m. (C. S. T.) today, planning to fly nonstop to his Texas home town. He expected to reach Houston about 1 p. m. (C. S. T.).

Refreshed after a noisy, enthusiastic welcome the flier was accompanied by three of his world flight companions, Ed Lund, engineer; Richard R. Stoddart, radio operator, and Harry P. M. Connor, co-navigator, and his flight manager, Albert I. Lodwick.

His other co-navigator, Lieut. Thomas Thurlow, took off for Houston at 5:59 a. m. (C. S. T.) in an army plane. The party planned to stay in Houston a day, then fly to Los Angeles.

Chicago's welcome was so boisterous yesterday that the crowd got out of control at the Municipal Airport and kept the fliers in their plane for 15 minutes.

The ship in which the millionaire and his four companions encircled the globe landed at the airport at 11:56 a. m. C. S. T., 4 hours and 7 minutes after it had taken off from Floyd Bennett Field in New York.

Propellers were still spinning when several hundred men, women, and children broke from an estimated crowd of 11,000 and, finding a weak place in the police lines, surged up around the plane. The fliers could not open the doors.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Chicago's welcoming committee were shunted aside. Police motorcycles and cars finally forced the crowd to give way. Mr. Hughes, smiling and waving, and his companions then appeared.

They were given an uproarious trip through Chicago's Loop, escorted by a band and a detachment of mounted police, and showered with ticker tape and paper.

The fliers were guests at a civic dinner.

Dominion Funds Aid Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Only outright grants totaling $3,500,000 from the Federal Government enabled the Province of Saskatchewan to announce its smallest deficit since 1928-29.

The deficit for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1938, was $191,940, Premier W. J. Patterson has announced.

Actually the provincial revenues lagged $3,691,940 behind expenditures.

Last surplus of the Saskatchewan Treasury was for the fiscal year, 1928-29, when it totaled $1,130,188.

Each fiscal year since, the Treasury has been in "the red" due mostly to drought, which caused a virtual succesion of crop failures.

Minister Charges Steel Firm Ordered Church Ban on C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee was told yesterday that William B. Gillies, Vice-President of Youngstown Sheet and Tube, assembled the ministers of Youngstown, Ohio, at dinner one evening in 1936, delivered a fiery speech against the C. I. O., and "practically commanded" them to keep church members from joining the Union.

The Committee's witness was the Rev. Orville C. Jones. Seated nervously beside Mr. Gillies, he asserted that "the subtle power of the steel companies was such that they (the ministers) wouldn't dare to take an independent stand."

He himself took such a stand, he related, with the result that "pressure" was brought to bear upon him and the "antagonism" of the steel people was such that he felt it would be better for the church if he resigned. He did so, and is now located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Subtle Pressure

"It was a matter of subtle pressure all the time," the Rev. Mr. Jones said, "because steel workers are not paid enough to support a church of their own and the churches have to depend on the officials of the steel mills for financial support. It's perfectly natural and simple and yet it amounts to such effective coercion that the ministers of the city do not dare express an independent judgment."

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, chairman, asked Mr. Gillies for his version of the story. The steel man said the ministers account of the speech made at the banquet was substantially correct. But, added: "It would be far below me to exert any pressure."

Throughout the C. I. O. organizing period, he said, the "threat of a strike was uppermost." His address to the ministers, he added, emphasized the need for peace. As to statements by the Rev. Mr. Jones that people resigned from his church, among them Frank Purnell, President of Sheet and Tube, Mr. Gillies said: "If they don't like the reverend's remarks that was up to them, but there was no Company pressure."

Mr. Purnell said his father "dug the cellar of that church with his own hands," and he had a deep family attachment for it.

Simply Resigned

"The church was used by this gentleman," he said indicating the Rev. Mr. Jones, "as a meeting place for known reds. I never said anything to anyone. All I did was to resign. I resigned long before the time he is talking about."

Geoffrey Burke, a Youngstown coal dealer, testified that Mr. Gillies made much the same speech before a meeting of the Coal Dealers Association. Because he favored the C. I. O., he said, his coal business had dropped 2,000 tons a year and a campaign of slander had been conducted against him.

In other testimony, James M. Woltz, Supervisor of Sheet and Tube's Company police, first denied and then acknowledged that the Company had used labor spies and that he had exchanged information thus obtained with J. L. Williams, Superintendent of Company police for Republic Steel Corporation.

Police Oust Organizers

LOGAN, W. Va., July 30 (AP)—Six organizers for the Progressive Mine Workers of America, escorted to the county line by State police after a melee in which 75 men were involved, promised that "we'll come back."

The Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor recently opened a membership drive in West Virginia, one of the strongholds of the C. I. O.-affiliated United Mine Workers of America.

Barney Flaherty, directing the West Virginia drive of the A. F. of L. Union, said the organizers came here last night from Charleston at the request of several miners and held a meeting with 25 men in a private home.

Symphonic Poem Written for Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—William Grant Still, Negro composer, has written the symphonic poem with choral finale which is to form the musical background for the Theme Center of the New York World's Fair 1939, according to an announcement by Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, today.

Mr. Still's composition will be presented simultaneously with the "World of Tomorrow" exhibit which Henry Dreyfuss, industrial designer, is designing for the interior of the 200-foot perisphere, Mr. Whalen added.

Each cycle of the presentation—a continuous show—will last just six minutes, the length of time required to carry visitors around the interior of the sphere on two revolving platforms.

Mr. Still was said to have composed the tone poem at his home in Hollywood, Calif., from a time sheet and written descriptions of the exhibit.

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Harlan Jury Weighing Case; Asked to Remove Miner Fear

(Continued from Page 1)

this court room in a final effort to retrieve the damage Mr. Dawson had done.

Mr. Johnstone claimed that the Government witnesses testified from motives of money gain to be derived from a conviction which would bolster the claims of discharged Harlan miners before the National Labor Board, and bring new floods of dues into the coffers of the Union.

He also attacked the statute of 1870 under which the charge of conspiracy has been brought as "the most vicious act ever passed by the Congress of the United States," an act which he said had been "discredited and abandoned" until revived by the Government to enforce the Wagner Act.

Dollar or Rights?

"Is hate the only basis for the administration of justice?" he asked. "Is that the only way a relationship between employer and employee can be worked out? The Government says these defendants placed the dollar above human rights. Yet I say to you that there was not a complaint of low wages in Harlan County for 17 years. And when I tried to introduce evidence into this trial of comparative wages paid in Harlan County and other coal fields it was the Government that objected and kept it out."

"A closed shop is un-American," he declared. "It says to the employer that you have got to make a man join a union before you can give him a job. It means that some outside influence can come in and say whether a man can work.

"We don't apologize for fighting that," he said.

Besides this broad argument against the Government Mr. Dawson found a vulnerable spot in the Government's case when he pointed out that Kelly Fox, an important witness for the Government, had testified to having gone to "Bryan Middleton's saloon" on the night of the murder of Bennett Musick on Feb. 9, 1937.

Much depends on whether that saloon was open that night or not, for the defense has built up a detailed alibi for responsibility for that killing, contending that union organizers were seen in that saloon both before and after the shooting. The Government has produced voluminous evidence that it was closed.

Government Summation

When the thunderstorm and the dinner recess were over, Mr. Schweinhaut took up the summation of the case for the Government. He answered the Kelly Fox testimony by reverting to the record and showing that the witness had testified to having gone to the saloon and around the town of Evarts "to see several fellows," but did not testify directly to having gone inside.

In a gentle earnest voice he went to the defense of many another Government witness whose morals and reputation for truthfulness had been attacked in the defense summations. He even went to the defense of the G-men who have aided in the preparation of this case and whom Mr. Johnson has called "peeping Toms." And he most earnestly of all sought to dissuade the jury of any notion that it was the United Mine Workers and not the Government of the United States which is prosecuting. But his efforts to recite the list of prosecutions which the Department of Justice has conducted against unions and union men was cut short by the defense after a single reference to the Algic mutiny case on the ground that it was irrelevant. Mr. Schweinhaut himself had prosecuted the Algic crew.

Then he launched forth in ridicule of many a defense witness, particularly "poor Lonnie Ball" whose only explanation of why he was among a band of deputy sheriffs who took up residence at the Lewallen Hotel in Harlan shortly after seven union organizers had registered there in December, 1935, was that his wife had gone away for the night. He pointed out that the two groups of men, instead of sleeping there that night "like the lion and the lamb," were in the midst of such tension that the organizers got out of Harlan safely "only after troops had been sent in to get them out."

And it was he who had summoned in conclusion with an appeal to the jury "to remove from the shoulders of those miners the heavy load of fear and allow the light to come into the blackest of the Harlan mines."

G.O.P. Marshals President's Own Words Against Him

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Republican National Committee has published a booklet of quotations by President Roosevelt in which it charged that "intellectual dishonesty permeates the entire fabric of the President's philosophy."

The quotations were taken, the Committee said, from the President's published "public papers" and from newspaper accounts of his utterances.

The booklet is being distributed among party speakers and others for use in the Republican attack on the Democratic Party in this fall's general election campaigns.

A preface declared that "many manifestly misleading or unfair statements will be found in the record."

"Obvious inconsistencies are included," the committee charged, "brazen reversals of positions made in order to capitalize on changes in the political situation; promises made to one group which are basically incompatible with promises made to other groups are found throughout."

Ready to Retire

Wide World

Frank R. McCoy

Major General relinquishes command of Second Corps Area preparatory to leaving Army after 45 years of service

'Soldier-Diplomat' Leaves Final Post

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, known as the "American soldier-diplomat" for much of his 45-year Army career, relinquished his last command on July 29 preparatory to retiring Nov. 1 after reaching the statutory age of 64.

Brig. Gen. Evan H. Humphrey succeeded him in command of the Second Corps area.

A veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection and the World War, General McCoy also had many peacetime duties. He was Chief of Staff of the military mission to Armenia, was in command of the American relief mission to Japan after the 1923 earthquake, and served as Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration between Bolivia and Paraguay in 1929-1930 and served on the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry in Manchuria in 1932. He has been awarded many American and foreign decorations.

Union Responsibility Fostered By British Registration Act

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an authority on American labor relations who is studying the labor situation in Britain

LONDON, July 30—With the United States looking discerningly at labor regulations in Britain, probably expecting that the American scene may in some measure come to simulate that of these more experienced isles, the part which registration of trade unions has played in the British labor scene becomes of first rate importance.

Registration of unions, it becomes apparent in any study of the situation here, has had a significant part in developing responsibility in labor organization in Britain. This view is sustained by Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labor member of Parliament and author of an authoritative volume: "Trade Unions and the Law."

The increased responsibility, Mr. Henderson finds has not only extended collective bargaining but enhanced public support.

Mr. Henderson is a son of the late Arthur Henderson, the famous labor leader, president of the Disarmament Conference and British Foreign Secretary in the last Labor Government.

Registration was studied by the American committee appointed by President Roosevelt, which has just completed its investigation of relations between employers and workers in Great Britain and Sweden.

Definite Legal Status

Mr. Henderson's comment on registration was called out by inquiry as to the effect of British labor legislation on the responsibility of labor unions, since at this time in America union responsibility furnishes a subject of front rank importance.

Granting of a definite legal status to trade unions by Act of Parliament in 1871, and the permission to register contained in the same law, have both encouraged steadiness in British labor unions, Mr. Henderson observed.

At the same time he took care not to overemphasize the significance of registration or other labor law as a cause of the present wide acceptance of trade unionism in Great Britain.

Probably the main factors in the expansion of the British system of collective bargaining, he said, were the growing strength of trade union organization and the realization of employers that industry was likely to be stabilized by the making and keeping of agreements between management and labor unions representing a large and often majority section of the workers.

It has taken industrial relations, he remarked, nearly 100 years to reach that stage.

Bounds by Its Rules

Turning further to registration, Mr. Henderson, who is standing counsel for the British Labor Party and legal adviser to a number of unions, added:

"Registration obviously means that a trade union is a responsible body. It is bound by its rules, and governmental machinery is established to provide that it does observe its rules.

"So long as a union follows its own rules, there is no outside interference either by Government or by the courts of law. A union is then master in its own house.

"Registration has also helped to make unions more careful in their accounts. Each union which chooses to register must furnish an annual return which is scrutinized in the office of the Chief Registrar, a permanent official independent of political influence.

"This insures that the funds of a union can be expended only in accord with the rules of the union.

"The Registrar's oversight of union rules and finance gives a greater feeling of security to the individual members of a union.

"No authority is given the Registrar to interfere in union policy. As most unions have rules authorizing strike action, they can spend for this purpose all they choose. The Registrar cannot interfere either with their strikes or strike expenditures, so long as they are not strikes expressly made unlawful by any Act of Parliament."

Arthur Henderson

British labor leader who explains union responsibility in Britain

As an example, Mr. Henderson observed that a strike purely for political purposes was rendered unlawful by the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act 1927.

"Even if unions in accordance with their rules see fit to waste their funds, they can do so," he continued. "Aside from certain restrictions on their political funds specifically set up by law, unions have complete liberty with their money, providing their use of it follows the rules they have themselves adopted.

"The Registrar asks only that a union's rules satisfy the Trade Union Acts, are orderly and in accord with democratitc procedure.

"Under such a system it is self-evident that registration has fostered more responsibility in unions in their rule making and rule observance."

Not Imposed by State

Contrary to a belief somewhat prevalent in labor circles outside of Britain, registration although it confers important advantages is not imposed on trade unions by the State. To register or not to register is optional with all unions. The only compulsion placed upon them comes after they register, and is then limited to the requirement of the law that unions follow the rules that they voluntarily adopt.

An important inducement for unions to register in Great Britain is furnished by the substantial legal advantages which registration confers.

Until the Act of 1871 accorded trade unions legal status and the opportunity of registration, most unions stood outside the law, as being combinations in restraint of trade.

"If a trade union wishes to enjoy all the privileges granted by trade union law, it must be registered," continued Mr. Henderson.

"Unions thereby become a sort of corporation with limited rights. Registration amounts to quasi incorporation, so that the union can sue or be sued in its own name.

"As regards holding property, registered unions are in the same position as a corporation. But they do not take on the complete legal status of a company or corporation, since their power to make certain contracts is restricted."

Maritime Peace On East Coast Nearer by Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—A major step toward peace in the maritime industry of the Atlantic seaboard was seen here today in an agreement between the National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute, reached yesterday after nearly a year in which the issue has been in precarious balance.

The agreement has the potential power, both labor and the shipowners indicated today, to dissipate persistent talk of a strike in the fall and to place maritime relations on the East Coast on a stable basis.

The Union, through its spokesman Ray Torr, warned, however, that the agreement must be confirmed by port committees and then voted in a referendum of the rank and file membership of the Union. A similar agreement signed by the shipowners and a Union committee last April got no further than the port committees.

Thus the present agreement faces two hurdles, with a precedent of failure at the first barrier. What the decision of the port committees and the membership will be neither employers nor Union officials would predict.

West Coast Uncertainty

Looming over the picture here, complicating it and adding an element of uncertainty, is the West Coast situation that confronts a showdown in September, when the agreement between Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's Union and the shipowners terminates. The Maritime Union here failed yesterday to induce the eastern shipowners to permit the agreement to expire at the end of September, 1938, simultaneously with the West Coast agreement. The Maritime Union had been considering a sympathy strike to bolster Mr. Bridges' hand in the event of a West Coast Strike.

It appeared today, however, that the National Maritime Union would be free to conduct such a strike as far as yesterday's agreement is concerned, for Mr. Torr said it was doubtful if the necessary rank and file indorsement could be obtained before the end of September.

April Plan Followed

The new agreement arrived at was presented as containing some minor amendments but in the main adhering closely to the basic outlines of the April accord. The union failed to obtain any increase in wages. It did, however, receive preference rights in the matter of hiring. But the owners in one of the modifications of the original agreement obtained the right to pass on the men sent from the Union halls.

While Mr. Torr declared that the agreement was satisfactory to the Union, he asserted that the shipowners had held the whip hand.

"They know that we do not want to strike," Mr. Torr said. "For that reason the shipowners have stood rigidly by many of their terms, which, otherwise, they might have abandoned. We signed because we saw the futility of further arguments that have been dragged out through the entire spring."

One N. M. U. spokesman interpreted the shipowners' refusal to permit the accord to terminate in September of this year, as a virtual announcement that they were preparing to crush Mr. Bridges' West Coast labor organization.

A spokesman for the shipowners, however, contended that it would have been impracticable to have signed an agreement after all these months of negotiation that would have run only two or three weeks.

At least two facts lend weight to Mr. Torr's assertion that the N. M. U. does not want to strike at this time. First there is the recession, which has resulted in some 14,000 seamen out of jobs on the Atlantic Coast. Second there are the factional differences, which, although, they do not permeate the rank and file to any large extent, still detract from the effectiveness and discipline of the Union.

Factional differences were highlighted yesterday when violence broke out twice here in connection with the counting of ballots in the N. M. U. election of officers. While much of the factional strife is being attributed to Communist versus anti-Communist warfare, Mr. Torr said that the greatest incitement came from elements that were just the reverse of Communist. He said, for instance, that one of the groups who broke into Union headquarters was led by a man who was expelled from the Union on the grounds that he was too close to Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association. Mr. Ryan and his American Federation of Labor forces are in grim conflict with the N. M. U., a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate. Mr. Ryan has also been bitterly denounced by the C. I. O. on the charge of being closer to the shipowners than to labor.

In the negotiations, Joseph Curran, general organizer, headed the Union delegation; Frank J. Taylor, President of the Institute, was chairman of the negotiators for the owners. The agreement carries clauses providing for arbitration and handling of grievances and proscribes strikes and lockouts.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

sistance in meeting production demands for military airplanes.

* * *

Retreat in China

Japanese troops started the week by closing in on Kiukiang, key to defense of the Yangtze Valley. On Tuesday they announced capture of the city. Then they drove inland toward Hankow, chief among several Chinese capitals since Japan forced the Government out of Nanking last November.

Chinese officials, including the Foreign Ministry, prepared to move inland to Chungking, about 500 miles farther up the Yangtze. In Chungking, near the borders of Tibet, the Chinese Government takes a stand about 1,000 miles inland from its former strongholds on the coast.

* * *

The U. S. Ambassador to China, Nelson T. Johnson, received permission to move the Embassy to Chungking. Evacuation of Hankow has already begun.

In Shanghai, the U. S. Marines re-establish control posts in the American defense sector, charging that Japanese were moving troops through in violation of the "gentlemen's agreement."

* * *

Incidents along the Manchukuo-Soviet border continue, but tension eases as neither Japan nor Russia shows intention of taking the excuse for war. A vast "purge" of Trotzkyists and Japanese sympathizers in Russia's Far Eastern territories is going on.

* * *

U. S. Cultural Division

Cultural relations on an international scale became an official activity of the United States Government on Wednesday. Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced appointment of Dr. Ben M. Cherrington as director of the new Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department.

With a special eye on Latin America, the division will place a tool in the State Department's hands for use against certain types of anti-democratic propaganda. International radiocasts, exchange of students and professors, co-operation in distribution of representative works of literature and art—these are among the means envisaged.

They will present America to the world, making available the facilities and fruits of a free press and of free speech. Until recently, when Britain also decided to speak up and counteract hostile radio propaganda, the field of international "cultureteering" had been monopolized by the dictatorial nations.

* * *

Italian Aryanism

Italy has joined Germany in a policy of race purism directed primarily against the Jews. Achille Starace, Secretary General of the Fascist Party, announced the campaign Monday. It will aim, he said, to shut out "non-Aryan infiltration," and to protect the "Italian race." Last week a racist report was published. It was prepared by a group of university professors.

In a communique summarizing the meeting Monday between Signor Starace and the professors, these words occurred:

"Jews for thousands of years have considered themselves everywhere, even in Italy, a separate and superior race, and it is notorious that, despite the tolerant policy of the Fascist regime, Jews have in every nation formed—with their men and their means—the general staff of anti-fascism."

* * *

A new Fascist Chamber, to replace the present Chamber of Deputies, is reported approved by Premier Mussolini. The Fascist Grand Council is to pass on the plan Oct. 1. The Chamber is to be organized on corporative lines, with members representing units of the Fascist Party, guilds, and corporations. This is a departure from the usual geographical method of parliamentary representation. The Chamber also sweeps away any vestige of resemblance to a popularly elected legislature.

* * *

Mountain Music

In a Texas primary campaign enlivened by the Hillbilly Band of W. Lee O'Daniel, flour salesman and successful candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, the right wing of the Democratic Party defeated its ultra-liberal opponents. Representative Maury Maverick, who since his election to Congress in 1934 has led the left wing Democrats, was defeated for renomination.

Such a result, especially in the Lone Star State where Vice-President Garner is taking the kind of a vacation that counts—by staying at or near home—is interpreted as a swing to the Garner, or more conservative, brand of Democracy.

* * *

Quick re-Views

"Gutter politics" in the Tennessee Senatorial primary is denounced before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee.

Governor Earle seeks to stop Grand Jury investigation by calling Special Session of Pennsylvania Legislature.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in Paris, confers on preserving three-power monetary accord.

Third-Term—Senator Barkley, Minister of Interior Ickes, and Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, speak up in favor of drafting President Roosevelt in 1940.

New Head of American Bar Urges Rights Be Protected

(Continued from Page 1)

race, religion or political opinions."

Civil Liberties—House of Delegates authorized appointment of Committee for defense of civil liberties under U. S. Constitution as urged by new president.

Rights Need Protection

"It seems to me to be important," Mr. Hogan said at his induction into office, "that the American Bar Association shall take immediate and practical steps to assure the American citizen, be he poor or rich, that if rights and immunities vouchsafed to him by the Bill of Rights are anywhere denied to him or threatened with denial, impartial and speedy investigation will be made, and, where the facts warrant it, there will be certainty of the assistance of competent lawyers, for defense and protection, in cases which otherwise might be undefended.

"It may come to be considered, as it should be, that violations of the Bill of Rights are intolerable, no matter whom they affect and whether they be committed by the Mayor of an American city, a committee of the United States Senate, an administrative tribunal, a governmental department, or an official drunk with temporary power, contemptuous of constitutional limitations, and reckless of the rights of others."

The House of Delegates went into session immediately after Mr. Hogan spoke and authorized him to appoint a committee of nine men for the defense of liberties vouchsafed by the Bill of Rights.

A last-minute attempt to put the bar on record in the Jersey City "free speech" controversy failed when the House of Delegates accepted a motion by Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., of Newar, N. J., to refer a resolution to the new Defense of Liberties Committee.

The resolution, drafted by Charles H. Strong, of the New York Bar Association, asked the House to condemn "action of deporting citizens from New Jersey by Jersey City police . . . without opportunity to be heard in their own defense."

Study Judicial Appointment

Mr. Hogan praised the Association's Section for Judicial Administration for its work on proposed procedural changes in state courts and recommended the study and support of proposals for the appointment, rather than direct election of judges.

The Association's Board of Governors approved in principle an Institute on the Legal Aspects of Labor Disputes, which will be held at San Francisco preceding the 1939 convention of the Association.

Mr. Vanderbilt described his successor as "a lawyer's lawyer."

Mr. Hogan successfully defended Edward L. Doheny, multimillionaire accused of conspiracy against the Government in the Teapot Dome scandal. At least moderately wealthy, Mr. Hogan has opposed the Government in important income tax cases, notably as counsel for Andrew W. Mellon in an involved tax fight.

The attorney's hobbies are Shakespeare and rare books. Questioned when his name was proposed as Bar President, Mr. Hogan fingered pince-nez dangling from a black ribbon and remarked, "I would be happy to talk your arm off in the matter of book-collecting."

Mr. Hogan is as proud of his humble boyhood as his Irish ancestry. He attended public schools in Brooklyn, his native city, and later made a brilliant record at Georgetown University, from which he graduated in law in 1902. He was a member of Georgetown's Faculty from 1908 to 1918, lecturing on wills, partnerships and evidence.

Legal Book Written 500 Years Ago Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—Written more than 500 years ago with a quill and ink made from iron filings and oak gall, a book which deals with legal matters is included in a valuable collection of old manuscripts, charters, and books which Mr. J. M. Spencer-Stanhope, of Cawthorne, near Barnsley, has presented to Bradford Corporation.

Bound in leather and oak there are 700 pages; each page comprises 36 closely-written lines of script.

U. S. Initiative Appreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—At its concluding session, Earl Winterton brought applause from the House of Commons when he paid tribute to American initiative in convening the recent Evian-les-Baines refugee conference.

Lord Winterton, British delegate to the conference, said:

"I think we should recognize the intense interest not merely of the President of the Government but also of the people of the United States in this matter. The House will agree with me in saying that the well of sympathy in the United States with human suffering is a very deep one."

German co-operation, he asserted in the refugee work was most desirable, adding that if minorities are to be authorized to leave the country of their birth, they must have the financial means to move.

"I cannot believe this fact will be ignored by practical people," he said.

Previously, the Earl of Plymouth, Parliamentary Undersecrtary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Lords that it would be most difficult to solve the refugee problem if the "countries of origin" refused to let the refugees take their possessions with them upon emigrating.

Private resources and private organizations, Lord Plymouth said, can hardly be expected to make good the losses these emigrants sustain in the countries from which they come.

Lord Plymouth disclosed that the British Consulate in Vienna, during May, June and July, had issued passports to refugees at the rate of about 1,400 a month.

Jews in United Front

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—German Jewry has formed a united front in an effort to deal more effectively with the problem of emigration from National Socialist Germany.

Formation of a federation of Jews to constitute their official representation in dealings with the Government was announced in the weekly Central Verein Zeitung, organ of German Jewry.

Rabbi Leo Baeck, Chief Rabbi of Berlin, was named president of the organization which united all Jewish societies at a time when international effort is being made to assist emigration from Germany.

Welcomed in Canada

TORONTO, July 30 (CP)—Carefully selected Jewish refugee imigrants would be welcomed to Canada by at least two religious bodies here, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Judd, general secretary of the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada.

Commissioner G. L. Carpenter, head of the Salvation Army in Canada, expressed himself in agreement with Dr. Judd but insisted that "such emigrants should be selected carefully from both moral and physical aspects."

Bovard Resigns From Post-Dispatch

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (AP)—One of the United States' most distinguished newspapermen, Oliver K. Bovard, managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, resigned here July 29 because of disagreement over the "general conduct" of the newspaper with which he had been associated for 40 years.

In a bulletin board announcement, written in blue copy pencil, Mr. Bovard said he had resigned, effective Aug. 13, because of "irreconcilable differences of opinion" with Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the Post-Dispatch.

"I recognize and respect the rights and responsibilities of ownership and make no complaint," Mr. Bovard added.

Mr. Pulitzer, son of the late Joseph Pulitzer, Sr., founder of the Post-Dispatch and the New York World, accepted the resignation "with deep regret."

"Certain honest differences of opinion have developed between us," Mr. Pulitzer said in a statement telephoned the Post-Dispatch from his summer home at Bar Harbor, Maine.

U. S. Home Planned For German Jews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Twenty-five Jewish families now living in Germany are expected to sail for the United States within the next two months to make their home at Hydeland Farms, Burkeville, in Nottoway County, it has been learned here.

James G. Page, secretary of the Hipage Company, custom brokers at Norfolk, who is making the arrangements for the party to enter this country, said the 25 families would represent the first of several groups expected to settle in the United States.

Emigration Issue Knotty

(Continued from Page 1)

to hundreds and scores. Not all settlements are successful but the failures are far fewer than, say, a decade ago.

Colonization aims only vary in detail. There is a certain amount of selection by nationality, occasioned usually by varying geographical conditions and very rarely by political considerations. It is feasible for Argentina and Chile, when preparing schemes for their southern and Patagonian (far southern) territorial development, to encourage the settlement of Scandinavians and Northern Europeans. If Americans and Britons were ready and qualified to colonize, they would be welcome. Farther North, where eight countries have a vast expanse of tropical or subtropical territory, the central or southern European, or the citizen of Aisa Minor, is preferred.

Northerners Welcome

Selected immigrants from northern Europe, especially Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, often receive special consideration, as it is recognized that these countries have been free from the doctrinal discord that has affected the worth of settlers from other countries and produce a type of worker who is an asset to any South American country that secures him.

The much-debated Jewish problem does not exist in South America, except in the urban and professional classes who fear competition. In practically every country, since the Evian conference, there has been insistence on the nonexistence of the racial issue. A Jew is as welcome as any other settler so long as he passes routine tests and intends to be a permanent, productive citizen of the New World. Colored settlers are barred by tacit rather than written agreement.

Apart from Government schemes, these is no objection to settlers arriving on their own initiative. Provided they possess sufficient capital to see them through a probationary period, they are free to settle in southern countries and are faced with no greater restrictions than those applied to the usual first and second class travelers. Many competent artisans, by advance mastering of a Latin language, have recently won good openings for themselves and their families in southern lands.

Oppressed Welcomed

There is one fundamental conclusion that stands out glaringly in southern reactions from the Evian Conference: South America is strongly desirous of retaining its traditional reputation as a New World refuge for the politically oppressed and the economically destitute or surplus. It is not forgetful of their past pioneers the majority of whom emerged from these same classes. For this reason, these countries readily identified themselves with the principles which President Roosevelt invoked in sponsoring the Evian gathering and would genuinely welcome conditions permitting a more open door to refugees.

The regular arrival of immigrants and adopted plans for increased numbers prove that the present policy is not platitudinous.

La Prensa, the well-known Buenos Aires daily, echoing official statements, declared Argentina an "open land for all men of good will." El Mercurio, dean of the Chilean daily press, stated that Chile's traditional policy of the open door for selected elements cannot be changed and that it should be pursued even at the cost of the taxpayers, as it has been in the past. And continental statesmen never before have repeated with such earnestness what has become a classical motto in their respective countries: "Gobernar es poblar."—"to govern is to colonize."

Tourist Record Set In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Tourist travel to British Columbia from the United States has been the heaviest on record, according to figures compiled by the Provincial Government's tourist bureau.

Depressed business conditions in the United States do not appear to have stopped Americans from moving north in surprising numbers, but resort operators say the visitors are not spending quite as much money as usual.

To increase this movement still more in the future, the British Columbia Government is starting a program of road surfacing and improvement which will increase the mileage of first-class roads available to tourists next year.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

From City Sidewalk to Vacant-Lot Playground

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Hundreds of Youngsters May Now Play in Safety

And East Boston Social Worker Enlisted Aid of Boys in Making Their Own Playground Out of a Rented Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Residents complained to the police, and the police drove the boys off the streets where they had been playing baseball, only to find them starting their game again, in other streets. They took them to the police station, but that did not solve the problem of where the thousands of children in the congested area of East Boston, a mile or more from a playground, were to pursue their normal outdoor recreation.

Where traffic was most continuous, and back yards practically unknown, and the cement sidewalk the only place on which to bounce a ball or play hopscotch, a young educator, not many years out of college, decided that the crying need was for a playground. As Director of Boys' Work at the Central Square Social Center, Lawrence C. Woodbury had realized that with only four public playgrounds to serve the whole East Boston area, an area of about four square miles, densely populated by families more than 90 per cent of Italian origin or parentage, hundreds upon hundreds of children had to play in the streets.

Formed An Association

Mr. Woodbury, who has made his home in a district surrounding the headquarters of the East Boston Social Centers Council, took a region bounded by Meridian and Border Streets, and Central and Maverick Squares, and talked with as many of the residents as he could conveniently reach. They shared his enthusiasm for a playground and together they formed the Neighborhood Playground Association. The police favored the idea.

S. Max Nelson, who is General Director of the Social Centers Council, an organization financed by endowment, whose purpose is to help the East Boston people "to help themselves," suggested renting a plot of land covering more than 14,000 square feet, owned by the Somerville Savings Bank and lying unused, unsightly in its unkempt condition as the former site of a factory which had been torn down. The Bank cooperated, and the neighborhood youths fetched wheelbarrows, shovels, and pickaxes. During their spare time young men from 16 to 22 have worked as volunteers, removing piles of bricks and broken glass, leveling the ground, and preparing it for handball and horse-shoe courts, for sand banks and games for small children, and, to please the Italian fathers, for "bocce" (bowling) alleys.

High Percentage Of Need

If the local pool rooms and saloons miss some of their former patrons they could doubtless locate them happily swinging a pickax or trundling a barrowful of dirt over a rapidly improving waste lot above the famous Tunnel. All costs of games equipment, it has been agreed, are to be defrayed by dances and entertainments the neighborhood will organize at the community center. Students at Harvard summer school, doing a part-time job at the Center, have been assisting in surveying the district, recording the number of adults and children, and the ages of the latter. In the tenements of one short street alone they found 97 children who have nowhere to play except on the sidewalks.

For a district considered one of the most underprivileged in Massachusetts, East Boston is offering some rather outstanding illustrations of community enterprise. Behind its freight yards men have availed themselves of land lent free of charge by the East Boston Land Company, to convert what was formerly an unsightly dumping ground into trim gardens. Utilizing the knowledge learned in their native Sicily or Naples unemployed citizens and those on WPA jobs have for the past four years produced enough vegetables to feed their families summer and winter. Any warm Sunday afternoon the visitor will find the mothers and children in the gardens too, sunning themselves between rows of tomatoes and sweet william, or smiling proudly from behind the ornate rods of rusted iron bed-heads that form the fence.

Pearl Strachan

By a Staff Photographer

Boys of the Neighborhood of the East Boston Social Center, Hard at Work With a Will, Clearing Out a Vacant Lot That Is Being Made Into a Neighborhood Playground. Hundreds of Children in This Crowded Section Had no Playground Near Until This Scheme Was Carried Forward by Lawrence C. Woodbury, Director of Boys' Work at the Center. Below—A Teacher at the East Boston High School Visits the Scene of Action

Not Just a Matter of Arbitrary Budgeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Maine

Dear Friends:

The economic side of the question of children's spending money is seldom adequately covered in popular discussions. Let us try to figure just what each child gets, and what he gives.

He is fed, clothed, sheltered. He is protected, taught, guided. He has the use of such luxuries as the automobile, radio, musical instruments, reading matter, and comforts above the bare necessities. In due time, he receives a liberal academic education.

For all these advantages, such small tasks as are within his strength and ability can never repay, from a purely economic point of view. His parents would save money never to have children at all, but to hire servants to wash dishes, cut lawns, and dust furniture, for a household of two!

After providing the children with the above-mentioned comforts and necessities, the average family income simply cannot afford to pay in cash for the services performed. If Dad must pay young John a yard man's wage for keeping the premises neat, he may feel he can save money by doing the work himself. If the girls must be paid a laundress's wage, the use of the guest linens may be impossible and entertaining far too expensive.

Obviously, the problem is moral and ethical, rather than economic, and it requires the spirit of fair dealing and loving kindness rather than arbitrary budgeting.

The terms "we" and "our" can well be stressed in handling this matter. We have our income; we have our work; we have our home. Our car is both a joy and an expense; let us be willing to plan and co-operate that we may share happily the comfort and convenience. Our new baby is expensive, and he cannot perform any small part of the extra work he causes. But he is a delight to us all, and cheerfully we share the work and the possible restrictions in spending.

To preserve this spirit of sharing, definite allotment of tasks and of money is necessary. It saves argument and minimizes the opportunities for shirking or greed. But if Mary's talent is music, and John's is deftness with tools, Mary may require money for lessons while John's instruction comes with his school work, gratis. Such a situation can be handled only through love. John should not feel abused if more cash is spent on Mary than on him.

In the long run, however, young people's legitimate expenses will figure out equally, and the personal allowance of spending money can be equal, for children of approximately the same age. It may prove convenient to raise the allowance of each child upon his entering Junior High, and again on entering High School, since such items as movie tickets, dress accessories, class dues, and so on increase as the child grows older.

It seems to us that the understanding should always be that the child performing his full share of work will receive, freely and gladly, his full share of spending money. The shirker and the grouch may quit work, and do without the allowance! Seeing Dad or Mother doing his work for him will usually restore him to his correct frame of mind, we find.

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

The Parent

Overcoming Fear of Storms
Illinois

Dear Parents:

Each week, from the Parent Column, I find something very helpful to use in rearing my two boys. To the mother who told about placing a bell on her back porch I am especially grateful. My boys were just beginning to wander too far from the premises to be just "called," and from this article I conceived the idea of a whistle. Three whistles from mine means "Mother wants you," and two blows from the boys' whistle means "I'm coming." It has worked like a charm.

In the summer when there are ordinarily a number of electric storms, there always seems to be a certain amount of fear to overcome. In our family this fear has been replaced by an appreciation for beautiful lights and sounds. When the children were babies and appeared startled from the thunder, we just called it "thunder music," and they would quietly listen for the next sound. Now, as they are older (5 and 8) and occasionally remark about the loud blasts, we liken it to a "mighty organ" and often sing to its accompaniment. The flashes of lightning are likened to fireworks and we all watch the lovely display from a window. In a very short time their enjoyment of the beauty of it all erases any fearful thoughts that try to creep in.

It is surprising how the little ones will pass these guiding thoughts on to their playmates, thereby helping we never know how many.

(Mrs.) M. V.

A Saturday Column

History Study as Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

History is too vast and miscellaneous a subject to provide, in my opinion, a first-class intellectual discipline. So enormous an industry is required to become acquainted with the mere facts of the study that there is little time left over for that play of thought and speculation which is a necessary factor in intelligent and profitable work.

Nevertheless, such discipline as a study of history offers is valuable enough. It teaches, for example, always to inquire, in face of any statement, "Who says so?" It encourages an independent mental attitude toward accepted authorities. It leads one to treat all allegations with reserve until they are actually proved to be true. No one who thinks of the condition of things in certain states in Europe today can doubt the immense importance of a study a chief aim of which is to prevent people from believing things just because they have been told so.

Moreover, the study of history brings one now and again into stimulating contact with great thought. It will be long before I forget the dull winter's morning on which, for the first time, I read with gathering excitement the account that Thucydides wrote of the failure of the Athenian attack upon Syracuse. Shortly afterward, while also a student at Oxford, I read Plato's "Republic," and was more deeply impressed and influenced by it than by any other political work I have ever encountered. Aristotle's "Politics" was in the syllabus of the final history examination, but I considered it, with perhaps youthful superciliousness, a shallow work. Aristotle criticizing Plato seemed like a boy throwing small stones at a very grand house. Not until later, when I read the "Poetics," did I get the full measure of that great analytic thinker.

H. H.

Courtesy of Camp Cotuit, Massachusetts

Introducing My Friend

"My friend" being the horse. Isn't it fine that our girls and boys who go to vacation camps can have the companionship with horses that this generation so largely misses? Many a camp these days has a supply of these friends of man, and campers may have plenty of experience riding them.

The Basis of Social Hopes

If we can understand the family we can understand society, for societies and governments are but larger families. Every excess of society and of government—dictatorship, autocracy, disregard by the mob of individual dignity and of personal property, coalitions, intrigues, favoritism—all occur on a small scale in family life. On the other hand, every quality which adds dignity, strength, and fineness to society and government has its origin in the family.

Only one family in very many comes near to realizing the full possibilities of family life. Yet those few families, and the more limited excellence of many others, are the basis of our hope for a good society. The quality which a few have achieved is a general possibility.—From Antioch Notes

Child Life in Other Lands

A Hobby for Mother and an Adventure in Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a foundation for stories and scrapbooks for use in home and school, a mother may make it her business to collect material about child life in every land in the world. By making a hobby of this idea she may achieve a fund of interesting and absorbing true stories that will enlarge her own education and be of great value to her children mentally and spiritually. Children should know more about boys and girls of different color, customs, and races, and be led to think of any child anywhere as a friend.

The games children play, the kind of school they attend and the toys they like are three interesting subjects for stories and scrapbooks. All over the world children play ball, but in various ways; some using sticks and paddles, others combining in strange contests, using many types of ball and score. Some children go to school on a roof, others have school brought to them in a railroad train and many different lesson materials and projects are used in various countries. Toys of stone or bamboo, articles of queer shape and color, dolls and toy animals ranging from the most primitive types to objects of exquisite workmanship and ingenuity are equally treasured by boys and girls from the top to the bottom of the globe.

Tell the child in the north what his southern playmate likes best; teach the child in the city apartment what his desert friend finds to play with. Let the child on the mountain top understand that a boy or girl three thousand miles away in a valley likes games and books and toys.

The mother may find information about child life in other lands from many different sources. By carefully watching every magazine and newspaper to which she has access she will discover many small items on this subject, and sometimes a feature article. The public library will offer encyclopedias and travel books that will help, as well as biographies of "foreign" people and stories of daily life in other lands. Missionary papers often print descriptions and pictures of personal adventures that the mother may paste in a scrapbook and retell in simple language to the children. Even travel posters and folders, offered freely by train and steamship companies, may provide interesting facts that make a vivid and true background for knowledge of child life in strange lands. Some of the children's magazines publish stories and informational articles on customs and activities concerning children in strange places and unusual circumstances.

These varied contacts with other boys and girls and such knowledge of their everyday life will broaden a child's thinking, interest him in other little folk's plans and joys, and form the basis of an understanding and appreciation of world-wide friendship. It is the mother's pleasant task and privilege to lead her children into wider paths through story, picture, and hobby.

Educating Superior Teachers

The discovery of those young men and women who potentially are our best future teachers must not be left to accident or to unthinking routine. Our teacher educating institutions, in facing this problem, have it in their power to prevent what may otherwise be a major educational loss. We should undertake deliberately, through the use of well-chosen techniques, to identify those students who give promise of outstanding success in teaching; and having identified them we should provide maximum opportunity for the development of their potentialities.

These superior prospective teachers for whom we are to search will not be discovered by examining lists of intelligence test ratings or grade-point averages. Scholarship, of course, will receive due recognition as one of the important elements in superiority. But in addition, we must be concerned with selecting those individuals who possess superior personality qualities, excellent physical and mental health, sincerity, and a high degree of social intelligence. They must like and be liked by children. They must be able to enter naturally and sympathetically into children's problems and activities. They must be competent and eager to attain a penetrating understanding of the school child. They must possess imagination and initiative, and give promise of becoming creative teachers, able to implement effectively a valid educational philosophy toward desired outcomes. Finally, they must be young men and women who look with pride and enthusiasm upon teaching as a worthy profession.

—Raymond D. Bennett, in Childhood Education.

Citizenship

Civic responsibilities involve a cooperative element of governmental duty for the defense of society against anti-social tendencies. One may be honest in intention though ill-advised in practice. Sound civic judgment founded on an equitable regard for others, as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, is the cornerstone of historic Americanism.—Rev. W. M. Bours in the Supreme Council Bulletin.

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Museum Loans Warner Portrait

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The triumph of the Warner House committee's efforts at collecting rare antiques and heirlooms for the two-weeks' exhibition in Portsmouth, N. H., August 2-13, is the loan of the Blackburn portrait of the Hon. Jonathan Warner, from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The permanent collection in Warner House—built 1716-1723 and the oldest brick edifice in Portsmouth—has been rearranged by the committee to accommodate the many unusual loan exhibits. The pieces have been grouped to furnish several types of English period rooms from Jacobean to Sheraton. In addition, there is an eighteenth century "nursery" with fine pieces of children's and dolls' furniture and antique dolls from the notable collection of Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan of South Berwick, Me.

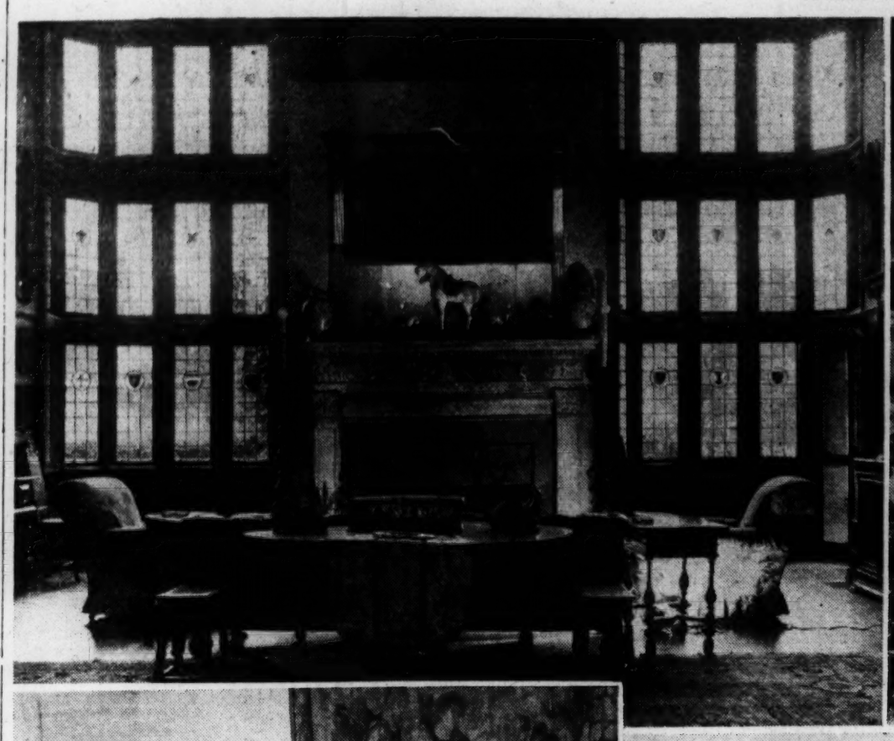
The Warner House Association was organized in 1931 to purchase the house, preserve and beautify it as an example of the finest early Georgian architecture and as a repository for furniture and other articles revealing the life and habits of the gentlefolk of the Colonies.

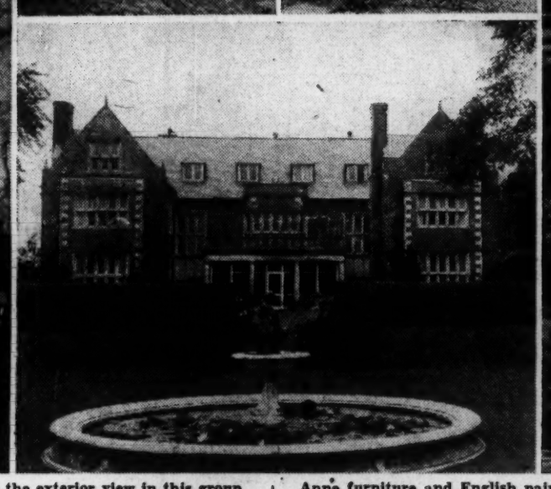
The Hon. Jonathan Warner, whose portrait was mentioned above, got the house through marriage with Captain Archibald Macpheadris' daughter, Mary, in 1760, and he lived there until his passing in 1814. As told by Ethel Fay Robinson, "His commission as King's councilor lasted until the Revolution, but he always was impressive, and attracted in his long-skirted coat, small clothes, and buckled shoes as much attention around Portsmouth when he and his cane went walking as Holmes's 'Last Leaf.' This gentleman of the first brick house was known as the 'Last of the Cocked Hats,' and was courteously saluted, instead of laughed at, by the boys of the town."

A Fabric Novelty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the new drapery materials this season has little strips of fringes run horizontally across the fabric—not applied, but coming out of the weaving itself. An interesting one seen lately had a natural-colored cotton background and the fringe in green. Other homespun types of fabrics had clumps of fringe at irregular intervals.





The Elizabethan character of Brackenside's architecture is seen not only in the exterior view in this group, but also in the hall at the left, above. Here the furnishings are largely of around 1600 and both English and Italian, but Jacobean items are also present. . . . At the right above is one end of the library with Queen Anne furniture and English paintings of around 1800. . . . At the left below, Spanish, French and Italian pieces are in a rich setting with a Flemish tapestry in the background. . . . A Louis XV parlor is shown in part at the right below, the woodwork coming from an eighteenth-century French chateau.

Period Furnishings Admirably Assembled

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Strange as it may seem, two hours were spent within the house before seeing the exterior, so not until later was one aware of the dignity and excellence of Brackenside's Elizabethan architecture. This unexpected sequence was due to the approach, which is beneath great trees that hide much of the house as one drives to it, withholding the sight of the impressive façade until one has reached the garden.

There is good reason for admiring the architectural style, for this home of Mrs. Augustus F. Goodwin in Hamilton, Mass., was inspired by Quenby Hall in Leicestershire, built in the early 1600's. Erected about 1890, this counterpart naturally quits company with precedent at the point of interior planning and furnishing. Not even an ardent antiquarian would care to have only such furniture as Shakespeare knew.

The matter has been managed with satisfying ability and taste, for the great hall, shown at the top left, does have some furnishings in the styles of the late 1500's. These late Renaissance pieces are of oak, if English; of walnut if Italian or French. The tapestry picturing an episode in the story of Diana and Actaeon belongs to the same era, but there are numerous things of later types, such as the over-mantel mirror from Stowe Palace and minor English small tables of the 1720's.

Only comfort and modest shapes seem to have been considered in the arm chairs and long sofa before the fireplace, making a group that assures one the household is no stickler for rigid unity of type in room outfitting. This is left to museums for their educational galleries. Instead, all the rooms achieve domestic character through the blending of types from several generations—which is the way inherited furniture is likely to become assorted as years and owners pass.

Themes With Variations

Yet there is one clearly dominant characteristic wherever one is in the house, the dining room emphasis being Queen Anne, but with minor digressions. Nearest to stylistic purity comes the Louis XV drawing room, entered to the right off the hall in the view here. The surrounding walls are painted cream, with gilded cornices, panel moldings and ornamentation all from a château of southern France. Almost everything here is French also, and mostly of around 1750, although the following reign contributed some items.

The fireplace group in the lower right view, suggests pleasant limited diversity, as the settee at left is Louis XVI and the sedan chair, remarkable in its excellent original condition, is classed Queen Anne. Its leather covering on all sides is nearly perfect, the old-rose silk padded interior shows only slight wear, and the little lantern above the shoulder of an occupant looks as efficient as ever. A large Savonnerie rug covers most of the floor, and the two wall hangings at right and left in this view are Aubusson tapestry.

A part of the furnishings of a smaller parlor are shown at the left below, an interesting example of the successful inclusion of objects from three countries but of a similar date. The two low-back armchairs appear to be Louis XIII; a Spanish vargueño stands in the corner, next to an Italian low table with a lamp on it. The couch might be either Spanish or Italian of the early 1700's, the high-back armchair being provincial French of a few decades later. Above is a Flemish tapestry of the 1600's. So we find an assemblage of things having the common characteristic of walnut wood, varying enough in their design to enliven one's interest, but not enough to offer opposing ideas.

Only by actually seeing this arrangement can one realize the aesthetic importance of the numerous fabrics, as each contributes its special texture and color effect, against a background of off-white walls. There is a little deep red in the tapestry, which otherwise has subdued browns, greens, blues and flesh tints. Deep red velvet with gilt fringe covers the couch, its long back-pillow being yellow and gold. Heavy wool needlework in once strong colors covers the Jacobean chairs and opal toned silk stitching gives refinement to the prominent French armchair. Adding its dash of glow to all this color, the aged gilding of the vargueño cabinet finds repetition in places on sofa and tapestry. Opposite this side is the fireplace wall, which has its own harmonic variations of a single theme.

In the left wing, as the house front is shown here, is the library, an end wall pictured at the top right in the group. While bookshelves line the side walls, this one paneled in wide pine is given with good reason to paintings of horses and riders, done by leading English artists in this special subject. "The London and Glasgow Coach," by J. F. Herring, Sr., is a brilliant and animated canvas, as is another by Sir Francis Grant.

An Equestrian Household

These paintings and the Ming pottery horses over the hall fireplace introduce one to a major interest of Brackenside that is well known to horse lovers of the eastern states. Extensive stables, enthusiasm for the diversion and leisure for enjoying it frequently with numerous guests, have long distinguished the estate. For all that, there is little about the house to indicate more than casual concern in the sport; what there is has been mentioned.

From this a healthy lesson may be learned by those whose hobbies are silently proclaimed as soon as one is inside the house, and are stumbled over wherever one ventures to turn. Modesty, reserve and breadth of interests are likely to be found with the reticence inherent in the scarcity of equine suggestions found here.

The pair of japanned Queen Anne mirrors are notable examples, and find companion style types in two chairs with seats of needlepoint and backs crested in color. With the table and stool, they make a decorative element that holds attention by the variety in under-framing of the pieces. If one cared to give these a little study, it might prove worth while. I mention merely the three leg forms of the four articles, and that all have the common feature of stretchers, although of differing shapes. Omit stretchers from any one piece and a unifying factor would be lost—and probably missed.

Numerous bedrooms hold as much reason for notice as do the interiors described, but this account cannot be long enough to include them. Nearly a dozen were seen, it seems to me, and each had its own individuality, which might be expected after going about the ground floor. As there is variety among the chambers, so each one has enough of this quality to impress a sense of ease and flexibility.

Whether one's home is furnished at little expense, as most are, or at much, as this was, the same fundamentals of practice apply. The success found in this place may be approximated at any price level, if the endeavor be as wisely promoted. But it is the taste and intelligence expended, not the dollars, that bring admirable results. No detailed directions can possibly take the place of those two qualifications.

Value of China As Decoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mere china cupboard has little decorative value. It merely suggests "I have all these pieces of china. How many have you?" Quality, as well as balance and scale, are lost when many pieces are crowded into one small place.

Backgrounds for china offer many possibilities. They should be serviceable and practical, and while everyone likes to show originality, care should be taken that it is not carried to eccentricities. Delicate French pieces demand one type of background, while Toby jugs and heavy colored opaque china need entirely different treatment. Although those types look well in pine panelled rooms with dark backgrounds, they should never be placed against a light wallpaper, which would emphasize unlovely outlines. A background nearly equal in color density brings out their best points. Neutral backgrounds are also good, while miniature pieces should stand out against a dark background.

Color, proportion, and balance must always be kept in mind in arranging any display. Tea sets can be arranged attractively if one does not attempt to display complete ones. A few pieces—a teapot, two cups and saucers, and one plate—are sufficient. Simplicity of arrangement is another essential to success. Place displays where they can remain permanently. The hall table is an excellent location to arrange a china bowl with a mirror behind it and a pair of candlesticks.

Every room should have a point of major interest. Make draperies an accent, wallpaper a background, and your china the center of interest. Color schemes suggested are Mulberry china with a background of soft green, all-over tapestry paper; Wedgwood china with a neutral wallpaper, draperies with an opaque effect in blue and white; coral or pink china with soft French-blue wallpaper and peach for contrast.

M. M. S.

An exhibition of contemporary English design in silverware, held this month in London, had many varieties of domestic plate, as well as ceremonial pieces.

These two porringers by Cecil Walker are somewhat reminiscent of traditional patterns, yet embody definite individuality that is winning and lively.

Modern English Silver

London

For the first time in more than 600 years the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, established in 1327 by Royal Charter of Edward III, held an exhibition at its Hall in the City. No Worshipful Company has any interest in a trading concern, but is the direct descendant of an ancient city guild which controlled the business of its particular craft in Plantagenet England. Today the Companies are largely charitable concerns, deriving their incomes from property left to them many centuries ago. Now enormously increased in value, these funds are expended mainly for educational and similar purposes.

The Goldsmiths happen to preserve a closer connection with the craft of the silversmith than the other companies do with their particular crafts. This is partly because they are still responsible for the assay of all gold and silver objects offered for sale in London. Every such article must be taken to Goldsmiths Hall and there be tested and marked as up to the legal standard. It is a felony, with a possible penalty of seven years' imprisonment, for a trader to offer for sale a piece of gold or silver not so marked.

It so happens that for many years past the public has been content with reproductions of old patterns. Designers with ideas and ability have found it difficult to interest any but a small circle of connoisseurs in what they are trying to achieve. It is fair to say that in this department of craftsmanship English design has been, on the whole, inferior to recent work in France and the Scandinavian countries.

The exhibition, which was free and lasted from July 4 to 16, was organized to show what individual English designers can accomplish. It included many varieties of domestic plate, from teapots to table forks; many sports trophies; ceremonial plate lent by the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, by City Corporations, by King George VI; examples of plate now being made for the new cathedral at Guildford. Both handwork and machine-made pieces were to be seen, and a film of the silver industry was shown for the first time.

It was an interesting experiment, for very few people are aware of the variety and skill of the designers and craftsmen of today; still fewer are aware of the high standards most of them have attained. It is not an easy matter to produce a piece of silver which is at once useful and ornamental. Some of the exhibits err in the direction of fussiness—a common fault among artists who are exploring new possibilities. There is no doubt as to the ability of many younger men in the industry, and the exhibition gives the highest hopes for the future.

To many eyes the most delightful pieces were those designed for children, the two porringers shown here perhaps being as good as anything of their kind. The sturdy handle of the one on the right is not put there merely as a decorative adjunct. A small child needs to grasp something solid if his breakfast time is to pass without disaster.

Furnishing the Garden

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Once upon a time we went rustic in our gardens. Our seats and tables were romantically clothed with bark; rough-hewn steps climbed into the low branches of trees, where smooth boards, nailed down invitingly, offered us sylvan seats among warbling birds; and summer houses overlooked grand views of the barn and the cabbage patch. But today garden furniture is no longer sentimental. It merely spreads out onto the terrace and beyond it, among the flowers.

Furniture is now often of wrought iron, designed with graceful traceries or naturalistic or classical themes, made waterproof by special processes and colorful by paint. It is combined with glass, mirror, plaster and plastics, and with water-repellent fabrics. Attractive, too, are rattan, reed and willow pieces—cozier, perhaps, for a porch; more harmonious with a modest interior; more practicable for a limited budget.

Aluminum tube is a novelty, and instead of springs and padding, this construction employs foamed rubber, which is shaped to fit the individual pieces. Groups developed in this product are sturdy but light; of course, they are weather resistant.

Enquiring With a Purpose

Before faring forth into the captivating shops that spread these types of merchandise upon their floors, it is important to ask ourselves what we are planning to do this summer in the home spaces beyond the roof. Is it going to be a season of entertaining? Or, forgetting people, is it the idea to meditate in solitude upon the themes of nature and literature? Or are we feeling dynamic and eager to study, sketch, write, sew, knit? Pieces have been designed to suit all these activities. Because there is specialization, we need to know what occupations we are anticipating for our summer at home.

From the point of view of our present discussion, the garden includes terrace and even porch. All the furniture and fabrics described are processed against the weather. Most of the pieces, moreover, have national distribution in the better stores.

The basis of entertaining in the garden, as elsewhere, is eating, and charming groups of dining table and chairs are to be had. The most elegant of these are in wrought iron, and the aprons of the tables and the backs of the chairs are the areas devoted to decoration. Naturalistic, classical and abstract motifs are all employed. An attractive group puts a different flower, in a contrasted color, in the back of each chair. In a recent showing of garden furniture by the Decorators' Club, a group uses a vine motif for the chair backs and the three-part table. This is composed of a main section and two consoles, that prove useful as serving tables or to set out light snacks.

Bamboo-Like Iron

Most wrought-iron pieces are presented in white or green, but they can be ordered in a variety of colors.

An all-black dining group is at W. & J. Sloane's. Another group offered by Sloane looks like bamboo, although it is wrought iron, so finished with remarkable imitative skill. Not only are the pale yellow tones and the texture of this wood simulated, but the design itself is one which it would be natural to execute in bamboo.

Rattan, reed and willow pieces for outdoor dining are attractive, too. They are in white or jet-black, and in natural, and all the colors are very gay and harmonious with garden hues.

For informal entertaining buffet tables, on wheels and protected by awnings, are available. Canopied tea wagons, as well as many uncovered types, are cleverly economical of space in their manner of placing their shelves at different levels. Occasional tables of various shapes and heights, and "lazy Susans" contribute ease and artistry to the service of food in the garden.

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Whatever your idea of a vacation, if it involves travel you will find the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor—especially on Tuesdays and Fridays—full of inspiration and helpful information. It is well to plan your route, and arrange for hotel accommodations in advance.

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announces that her residence and garden will be open permanently to visitors, daily from 10 to 5, except Sunday, from August 2. Admission charge one dollar.

Assembled during many years of European travel, museum quality is conspicuous in the furniture, as well as in the tapestries, needlework, rugs, paintings and other objects.

All will be offered at private sale.

The Louis XV drawing room has walls from an 18th century chateau in southern France, and has contemporary furniture and fabrics. Other rooms are dominated in turn by Renaissance Spanish and Italian styles, by Tudor and Jacobean, Louis XVI, French Provincial, Queen Anne and later English examples.

Brackenside is reached by way of Bridge Street, which is off Main Street, one mile north of Hamilton-Wenham Station.

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Rumor Insists Frisch Leaving Cards This Year

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This year, for the first time since Frankie Frisch's arrival as manager, the Cardinals are relegated to the second division of the National League. With each passing week, new rumors of Frank's departure circulate. Such rumors generally follow the club in a prolonged slump. But this time the report seems based on rock foundation.

It is Branch Rickey's job to run the business end of the Cardinals. Frisch and Rickey, however, are not on friendly terms. The fact that they were until recently, adds momentum to the rumor that Frank's dismissal is not far away. The latest news out of St. Louis has the former Fordham flash moving to other quarters at the conclusion of his 1938 contract.

Dizzy Dean Missing

If Frisch is fired this year, he will be supported by a host of sympathizers. He cannot be blamed for the slump of Johnny Mize at the plate—the same Mize who gave Joe Medwick a battle for the National League batting crown in 1937. It is not Frank's fault that Dizzy Dean is pitching for the Chicago Cubs, after seven winning years in a Cardinal uniform. It is not the manager's fault that Don Gutteridge has failed to fill Leo Durocher's shoes at shortstop, and that the catching staff is manned by a pair of youngsters whose combined experience in the majors amounts to one year.

Frisch probably made a mistake, however, when he asked that Leo Durocher be traded. Leo is a great shortstop. But Frank suspected that he had managerial ambitions and preferred to have him exercise them elsewhere. It was unfortunate, though, that Rickey insisted Gutteridge be shifted from third base to short. Don goes well enough at the hot corner. Yet, 99 out of every 100 ball players will tell you that the Red Birds would never reach the first division with the fleet youngster in the short field. He makes too many errors.

Myers at Shortstop

Now Gutteridge has settled at third, with an occasional play at second in emergencies, and the Cardinals are going better. Lynn Myers, young brother of Cincinnati's Bill, is getting a chance at the berth once occupied by Durocher. Lynn is not hitting, but he can smother those ground balls.

Mize is back on first base and hitting close to his normal pace. Although Dean's victories of other years are missed, Frisch is getting fair pitching. But this situation has been a long time arriving. Perhaps a late-season rally, that would lift the Cardinals among the money winners, would bring a renewal of Frank's contract in 1939. But Rickey may have different ideas.

The Bees are momentarily concerned with out-striding the Dodgers and Cardinals in the race for fifth place in the standing. Called upon to face the Cards, Pirates and Cubs in quick succession, the locals have their work cut out for them. It will not be easy. If they succeed, the first division will not be far off.

Tomorrow the Bees face the Cardinals in two games, with Danny MacFayden and Lou Fette Manager Stengel's mound selections. Danny and Lou combined to beat the Reds here last Wednesday. The Cards will be making their final appearance at the Hive until late September.

Monday is an open date all over the National League. The pennant-inspired Pirates open here Tuesday with a single game and stay for a double-header Wednesday and another single on Thursday. Friday marks the beginning of the Cub series.

Tiller Talk

The Indians, as usual, will provide action enough fo the spectators. . . . The local fleet will be meeting the Newburyport Indians for the first time this season. . . . At the Indian Class Association meeting Thursday night at the Squantum Yacht Club, it was voted to throw out the Hull race of last Sunday in the interclub standing. . . . Prizes, donated by Governor Hurley, will be given to the first five boats in the standing, however.

The class also voted $50 as prize money for first place during Marblehead Race Week and $12 to the winning Newburyport Indian this year. . . . The rest of this year's funds will be used in prizes around Boston interclubs.

Governor Hurley has taken a keen interest in racing lately. . . . The sight tomorrow will be well worth his visit to Quincy Bay. . . . Given good racing conditions, the Squantum Yacht Club should rank in the first five yacht clubs of the nation after the starting fleet has been counted. . . . Fair weather should attract at least 300 boats.

At first, the committee in charge of Race Week wished the series to run through Friday. . . . However, Friday is the day before Marblehead Race Week and is used in transporting the boats to the Head. . . . Then, too, every year the Quincy 15-footers race to the Head on Friday.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, himself an expert racer, is honorary chairman of the Race Week Committee, while the Governor is honorary Regatta Committee chairman. . . .

The Squantum Yacht Club will be shooting for the record of 236 boats, set two weeks ago by the Quincy Yacht Club.

Japan Eliminates Canada

MONTREAL, July 30 (AP)—Japan's Davis Cup stalwarts, Jiro Yamagishi and Fumiteru Nakano, took their third stright match from Canada yesterday and qualified to meet either Australia or Mexico in the North American zone final here next week. The two Japanese stars, who swept the opening singles matches, Thursday, took the doubles from Laird Watt of Montreal and Ross Wilson of Toronto, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, to decide the series.

'All's in Readiness'

By a Staff Photographer

View of the Squantum Yacht Club which sponsors the first two days' sailing in the first annual Quincy Bay Race Week starting tomorrow. The Wollaston and Quincy Yacht Clubs join their sister organizations later in the week and all three, aided by the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, plan for the greatest yachting spectacle ever staged along the South Shore

Quincy Bay Race Week To Start Off Squantum

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
By Wendell Adams Davis

QUINCY, Mass., July 30—All is in readiness today for Quincy's greatest water pageant which opens tomorrow off the Squantum Yacht Club when Governor Charles F. Hurley fires the initial cannon of the first annual Quincy Bay Race Week at 2 p. m.

While thousands of interested spectators line the verandas of both Wollaston and Squantum club houses and many more thousands are parked comfortably along the Wollaston Boulevard, nearly 300 racing yachts are expected to open the week's racing with a record smashing Boston Bay interclub mark.

Race Counts Double

Tomorrow's engagement besides being the opening day of Race Week is also rated as an interclub and will count double for the yachts entered.

While thousands more fortunate watch the proceedings from vantage points, around Quincy Bay, many more thousands will have the opportunity of listening to the Boston premier of yacht racing radiocasting through station WEEI of the Columbia Broadcasting System. It is expected that WEEI will broadcast the entire afternoon's racing and part of the results each day during the week which ends Thursday.

Although few new classes will make their appearance in Boston Bay waters, new yachts in familiar classes will journey from distant ports. About half of the Indian Class fleet at Newburyport set sail today from the American Yacht Club in order to be here in time for the race tomorrow. The Swampscott division of the Yankee Dories also planned to leave early for this port.

Open Affair

The Race Week, sponsored by the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and Quincy's three yacht clubs, is an open affair in which 40 clubs have been invited and are expected to attend. The Squantum Yacht Club will open the week with races tomorrow and Monday. Tuesday and Wednesday, the Wollaston Yacht Club takes over the duties. On Thursday, the fleet moves over to the next bay where they sail under the starred burgee of the Quincy Yacht Club.

Over $500 worth of prizes have been collected, partly through contributions, dances, gifts and donations from business organizations of Quincy. Besides firing the opening gun., Governor Hurley will present these prizes Thursday night at the Quincy Yacht Club, the Governor is also putting up a prize for the week to the winner of the class with the largest number of starters. From past experience, this class will probably be the Indian Class, although lately the Snipes and Winabouts have been threatening the Indians' mark.

Prizes On Display

The prizes are now being displayed in various Quincy shops, all being of practical type such as moving picture equipment, dishes, etc.

Motor boat racing under the auspices of the National Outboard Motor Boat Association will also take place for the amateurs. Rowing and swimming races will be held.

To open the Race Week, a parade of the fleet is the order, Governor Hurley in the flagship. A prize will be given for the best looking yacht.

Participants during the week will be given free meals upon the conclusion of the races at the club sponsoring the day's raving. Music will be provided by bands at all the clubs each day and there will be dancing every night. Open house is extended to all throughout the week. A band concert will be given from the metropolitan commission platform on the Boulevard tomorrow.

This being the first year of Quincy Bay Race Week, an accurate estimate of the number of yachts participating cannot be easily made. The week's figure will drop off after tomorrow's regatta, for many of the local yachtsmen will not be able to leave their business both this coming week and the week after (Marblehead Race Week).

If this year's Race Week is successful, larger fleets can be expected in future years. New classes would probably be attracted. The fact that so many excellent prizes have been put up, and the affair handled so smoothly, is a feather in the cap of the committee.

Quincy Bay Race Week will probably never reach the figures of Marblehead Race Week, but it will be added racing incentive to the already busy schedules of local yacht racers.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	PC.
New York	64	30	.643
Cleveland	52	30	.634
Boston	50	33	.602
Washington	46	44	.506
Detroit	44	46	.489
Chicago	35	48	.422
Philadelphia	29	51	.363
St. Louis	28	56	.316

Results July 29
New York 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 12, Washington 4.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	58	31	.644
New York	53	38	.582
Chicago	50	39	.562
Cincinnati	49	41	.544
Brooklyn	41	48	.461
Boston	39	48	.459
St. Louis	37	50	.425
Philadelphia	27	59	.314

Results July 29
New York 5, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 6.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.

New Champion To Be Crowned At TCC Today

Today's Pairings
Semifinal Round
Dick Chapman vs. Wilfred Crossley.
Edmund Abbott vs. Mel Merritt.

By the Associated Press

Edmund L. Abbott of Martindale, Maine, yesterday crashed into the semifinal round of the New England amateur golf championship by spotting Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine, the defending champion, four holes out of the first six, and then beating him 1 up at The Country Club, Brookline.

Before subjecting the two-in-a-row-winning Levinson, to the first defeat he has suffered in his 16 match engagements in this sectional tourney, Abbott eliminated two other former champions in Joe Batchelder, of Salem, and Charley Clare, of New Haven.

Abbott, unable to get out of the first round in his five previous New England starts, shared a semifinal bracket with Mel Merritt, of Salem, who qualified with a 19-hole victory over Leo Brown of Sandy Burr.

Merritt chose the hard way to win. Coming to the 18th all even, he tossed away that hole by missing an easy putt as Brown, over the green in two and trapped in three, blasted to within a foot and holed out for a half with five. Brown then surrendered by trapping his second and holing out a five to Merritt's par 4 on the extra hole.

Greenwich's Dick Chapman, the Connecticut champion, moved into the second last round by trouncing the capable Ted Bishop, of Woodland, 3 and 2. Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, the tourney's medalist, caught Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., another former winner, in a putting slump and defeated him 4 and 2.

While gaining the quarter-finals, Merritt eliminated Carl Nettelbladt, of Green Hill, 3 and 2, Chapman defeated Ed Peterson of Oakley, for the second time in a week. They were rival semifinalists at Bald Peak, N. H., by 1 up and Crossley stymied Ray Lenahan, of Providence, R. I., out of an extra-hole match.

In the other third rounders, Levinson defeated Joe Monahan, Jr., 17-year-old Sandy Burr star, 4 and 2, Abbott topped Clare, 3 and 2, Brown defeated his clubmate, Ed Martin, 1 up, Bishop overwhelmed Dick Leornard of Nashua, N. H., 6 and 5, and Mandly bested Allan Ellis of the home club, 4 and 3.

Despite his sluggish start against Levinson, the amazing Abbott, who went out in 40 against the defender's 39, managed to pull even at the 10th hole and then gained his tight but ample lead on the 14th, where Levinson drove into the woods and then took three to get out, finally hopping out for a seven against Abbott's par-five.

By-Plays
By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Approaching the Climax

The lawn tennis season of 1938 is rapidly approaching its climax with world attention focused on the United States where most of the leading players of the world are expected to furnish the tennis fans of America with plenty of high-grade play and settle the winning of some of the most highly-prized titles and trophies that this great outdoor-international sport has to offer. Davis Cup matches, United States singles and doubles championship titles, Pacific Coast championship titles as well as one or two other famous tournaments are still to be looked forward to. The competition among the men, as has been the case in all of the previous championship tournaments of the year, is to see what player is entitled to be given the honor of being runner-up to J. Donald Budge. The famous Californian is in a class by himself and no one expects to see him defeated in any singles matches in which he may compete. So far as the women are concerned the situation is entirely different. Though Mrs. Helen Wills Moody made herself the favorite to win the tournaments in which she may compete by taking her eighth championship at Wimbledon, her superiority over such rivals as Helen Hull Jacobs and Alice I. Marble is nowhere near as pronounced as is Budge's superiority over the other men players, and the battle for women's honors in the events to come should be keener than that staged by the men.

Wide World
Don Budge

Budge Overshadows the Field

One of the chief topics of discussion among followers of lawn tennis at the present time is the question as to what Budge plans to do after he has won the United States amateur championship singles next September. I cannot recall a time when one amateur player has outclassed his field to the extent that Budge outclasses that of 1938. When Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm was removed from the game, there was not a single player left in the world able to give Budge a real battle. Even such great players of the past as W. Renshaw, Richard D. Sears, H. L. Doherty, William A. Larned, Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes, and William T. Tilden, 2d., never surpassed their fields in such a manner as Budge does his, as they had contemporaries who could force them to the limit and even win a match once in a while. But if Budge loses a match today, it is simply because he is far below his true form and not because his opponent is a better player than he. And so the question as to whether such a situation is good for the future of the game is being considered by many close followers of the sport.

No New Amateur Fields to Conquer

When Budge wins the United States title next September he will have established a record or two which should stand for some time. In fact it is difficult to see where there are any more amateur fields for him to conquer. He will, in one year, have won the Australian, French, British and United States titles, something no other player has ever accomplished. He will also have won three all-England championship titles two years in succession, something that no other player has even done once. He will have been the leading player on a Davis Cup team which returned that famous trophy to its home port as well as the leading player on the first team to defend it after its return. So that it is quite evident that if Budge is to look for more fields to conquer, he must turn to the professional field which is ready and anxious to welcome him with open arms, to say nothing of plenty of money.

Plenty of Money

He could have made between $50,000 and $100,000 during the past year had he turned professional last winter and today finds him in an even stronger position than was the case 12 months ago. It will, indeed, be surprising if he does not sign up to a professional contract before the first of the new year. In H. Ellsworth Vines and Fred J. Perry he will face better players than he can hope to meet in amateur ranks for some time to come and, as the tennis public is much interested in the question as to whether the Budge of today is better than Vines or Perry who were the top amateur players of 1936 and 1934 there is no question but what the general public will turn out in such numbers as to make big money for players and promoter alike.

Might Help Amateur Game

And while there is no question but what Budge's absence from amateur tournaments would result in a somewhat lower standard of play, it would result in leveling the field off and removing the one-sided results which have resulted from Budge's superiority. With Budge out, the leading players in the United States would include Bobby Riggs, Frank Kovacs, Elwood Cooke, Frankie Parker, Bryan Grant, Don McNeill, and Joe Hunt. It is, we admit, a big drop from Budge; but we believe that it is from the above that Budge's successor as world champion is to be developed. It will probably be two or three years before the next champion reaches his zenith; but with the field more closely matched and continually improving in the quality of its play, we believe that interest in the big amateur tournaments would suffer little through the absence of the present champion. In fact, it might be a help to the game.

Something New for the Skier

Wide World

Otto Lang, famous teacher from the Hannes Schneider Ski School at St. Anton and Arlberg, Austria, is shown executing one of his famous "Dry Landings" in the fast growing sport of water skiing. Lang, who has been operating ski schools at Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker for the past two years and has also coached the University of Washington ski teams for several years, is now at Coronado, Calif. He claims water skiing is a great summer sport. In the above picture he is just entering the famous "Snow Plough" stop. In a "Dry Landing" the skier lets the rope go and coasts into the dock without even getting wet. The speed has to be judged correctly as, if the skier goes too fast, he will crash the dock; while, if he goes too slow, he won't reach it but will get a ducking.

Cooke vs. Riggs In Men's Final At Sea Bright

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 30 (AP)—Top-seeded Bobby Riggs, defending champion, and unseeded Elwood Cooke, dapper stylist from Portland, Ore., moved into the final round of the Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

Riggs, who captured his first leg on the historic Sea Bright Bowl last year when Wilmer Allison defaulted in the final, came through as expected to bowl over Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0. Allison's hopes for a shot at Riggs ceased when he was outsteadied by Cooke, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3, in the other semifinal match.

Alice Marble, women's champion here for the past two years, gained the final round again by scoring 6—4, 6—4 over unseeded Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco. Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., the second-seeded player, conquered her Wightman Cup teammate, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 7—5, 6—4.

Kovacs Wins a Set

Kovacs, who eliminated John McDiarmid, Ernie Sutter and Bitsy Grant en route to the semifinal bracket, rallied to win the opening set from Riggs after trailing in the early stages. His hard smashes were nicking the baselines and it was not until Riggs softened his own game in the second set that he was able to cope with Kovac's raking shots.

After losing the opening set to the surprisingly steady Cooke, Allison bounded into a 4—1 lead in the second as he stormed the net with a series of smashing volleys. Cooke never gave up, however, and broke service in the seventh and ninth games to take the lead.

Allison Nets Volleys

Allison, netting volleys with annoying consistency in the third set, trailed 3—5, then saved the ninth game with two remarkable crosscourt shots. Cooke took the next game and the match on his own service.

While Miss Marble was not pressed to win against her opponent, Miss Wolfden had the satisfaction of capturing eight games—four more than three former opponents of the top-seeded star, were able to aggregate among them. The unheralded young Californian led 3—1 in the first set and 2—0 in the second.

The match between Miss Bundy, seeded second in the tournament, and Mrs. Fabyan, rated a notch below, was evenly contested throughout. Mrs. Fabyan led 5—4 in the first set and appeared to have it well in hand, but Miss Bundy came to the net to stave off her bid. The next two games went to the Californian and she pulled out a ding-dong second set after holding match point four times.

Ray Malott Breaks 500-Meter Record

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 30 (AP)—Ray Malott of Stanford University and the San Francisco Olympic Club, chief record-breaker on the American track and field team touring Sweden, smashed a world record that had stood for four years when he ran 500 meters in 1m. 1⅛s., on the second day of a two-day international meet here.

His time bettered Ben Eastman's performance at Oslo in 1934 by a half second.

Outside of Malott's feat, the Americans got only an even break in their four events after winning five out of six Thursday. Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute won the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.2Ss., and George Varoff of Oregon took the pole vault at 4 meters (13ft. 1 5-32in). On an extra trial he cleared the bar at 4.22 meters (13 ft. 9 13-16in).

Sorlie of Norway won the discus throw with 47.38 meters (155ft. 5 25-64in). Pete Zagar, Stanford teammate of Mallott, placed fourth with 46.22 meters (151ft. 7 23-32in). Nilsson of Sweden won the 1,000-meter run in 2m. 28.8s., while Howard Borck of Manhattan placed second in 2m. 29.5s.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
July 30, 1938

Problem No. 2057
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

Black 8 Pieces

White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Chess Review, September, 1934. Half-pin, with unpinning defenses.)

Problem No. 2058
By Percy Powater

Black 4 Pieces

White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Originally sent out as a Christmas card. The P at KJ was moved from QB3 to prevent a "cook." This change was suggested by V Rosado of San Diego, Calif.)

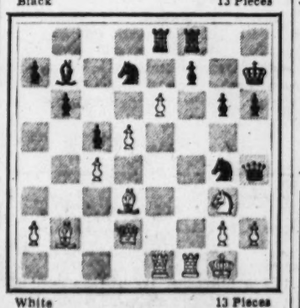
Solutions to Problems

No. 2055. P-Q7
No. 2056. 1. B-B5 KxB
2. Kt-B
1. K-K6
2. Q-K5ch

End-Game No. 418. The continuation was 1 Kt-R7, KR-Q; 2 Kt-B6ch, K-R; 3 Q-Kt6, PxQ; 4 KtxP mate. If 2 . . . K-B; 3 Kt-R5!

End-Game No. 419

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White mates in at most 15 moves
(Alekhine-Zubareff, Moscow, 1916. Brilliancy prize.)

Compare this game with the Polland-Adams encounter published last week. After losing to Adams, Polland decided something had to be done to improve his opening play. When Morton adopted the same opening, he was ready, and really overwhelmed Morton, and put the variation in doubt.

English Opening

Polland	Morton	Polland	Morton
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	27 B-K2	P-B4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	28 QR-KB	R-R3
3 Kt-B3	P-B4	29 R-R3	R-B
4 P-Q4	P-KR3	30 QR-B3	QR-B3
5 Kt-Q3	B-Kt2	31 Q-Q	K-B
6 Kt-Q5(a)	BxKt(c)	32 B-QB3	K-K
7 QxB	Kt-B3	33 P-R3	Kt-Q3
8 KtxKtch	QxKt	34 P-QKt4	PxP
9 P-K3	P-QR4	35 PxP	K-Q
10 B-K2	P-QKt3	36 B-Q4	Kt-B2
11 P-B4	B-R3	37 QR-KKt3	B-Q3
12 P-QR3	P-QR3	38 K-R	B-B
13 R-Q	Kt-Kt1	39 Q-R5	Kt-Kt
14 P-QKt3	CastlesKR	40 R-Q	P-KKt4
15 Castles	Q-R5	41 B-R4	P-Kt5
16 B-Kt2	P-Q3	42 B-B6	Q-B
17 R-B3	Kt-B4	43 Q-Kt5	Kt-K2
18 P-Kt3	Q-K2	44 R-Kt5	Q-Kt
19 P-KR3	QR-K	45 P-R4	R-B
20 R-Kt2	B-B	46 R-Q2	QR-B2
21 B-Q4	R-B3	47 R-Q	Kt-Kt3
22 R-R5	P-Kt3	48 R-R2	Resigns

(a) Against Adams, Polland permitted BxKt. The text looks very strong. Perhaps Black should fianchetto his KB, instead of 5 . . . B-Kt2.

Students of the openings will be interested to compare this game with previous book play of the Meran Variation. When Kashdan and Polland meet, they seem to choose openings with early complications. In the National championship, their game followed the lines of the famous sixth game of the last Alekhine-Euwe match, with Kashdan duplicating Alekhine's success.

This game enabled Kashdan to overtake his dangerous rivals for first honors in the recent American Chess Federation Congress.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Polland	Kashdan	Polland	Kashdan
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	16 P-B4	Castles
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 R-B3	P-R3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	18 R-R3	B-Kt2
4 P-Q4	P-B3	19 R-KB	KR-B
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	20 BxKt	BxB
6 B-Q3	PxP	21 Kt-Kt4	K-B
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	22 KtxB	PxKt
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	23 RxP	K-K2
9 P-K4	P-B4	24 P-QKt3	R-B6
10 P-K5	PxP	25 R-R5	P-B4
11 KtxKtP	KtxKP	26 RxP	QxPch
12 KtxKt	PxKt	27 QxQ	BxQ
13 Castles	Q-Q4	28 R-K	B-R8
14 Q-K2	R-QKt	29 RxKtP	R-Kt8ch
15 B-Kt5	B-K2	Resigns	

Here is one of MacMurray's slashing wins in the Consolation Section.

French Defense

MacMurray	Suesman	MacMurray	Suesman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	12 Q-K2	Kt-R3
2 P-QR3	P-Q4	13 BxKt	PxB
3 P-K5	P-QR4	14 PxP	PxP
4 P-Q4	P-QB4	15 Castles	Kt-R2(a)
5 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-Kt	P-Kt4
6 B-Q3	PxP	17 QR-K	P-Kt5
7 B-KB4	B-B4	18 P-K6	B-B3
8 QKt-Q2	P-R5	19 Q-K5	R-KB
9 P-KR4	P-B4	20 R-Kt7	Q-Q3
10 P-KKt4!	Q-K2	21 P-K7	QxQ
11 R-KKt	B-Q2	22 RxQ	Resigns

(a) If 15 . . . BxP, 16 P-K6! B-B; 17 PxB, QxPch; 18 K-Kt, Kt-Kt5; 19 B-Kt5ch and wins. If 15 . . . BxP; 16 P-K6! BxKP; 17 QR-K, and wins at least two bishops for a rook.

Around the Hub

The 100-yard dash field of two dozen entrants for the Mayor's Field Day at Fenway Park Monday afternoon, is headed by Frank Ziemetz of Brigthon, captain-elect of the Boston College team. Among his opponents will be Wally Wittens of Newton, the leading member of this year's University of Pennsylvania track team; Hannon and Jordan of the Notre Dame Club in Providence, Tom Callahan, Joe Donnelly and Tom Taylor, three B. A. A. youngsters; Williams, winner of the 100 at the Scrub games and Vincent Peterson of Dumont, N. J.

Joe Concannon, winner of the 100-yard event in the Regional Meet and second in the Harvard interscholastic, is another entrant in the 100-yard dash, which means that this young man will be making his debut in big time competition before the eyes of 35,000 cheering spectators.

The 100-yard run will begin in deep rightfield and end close to home plate. The 10-mile, the mile, and the 440-yard run will be conducted on a quarter-mile oval which will surround the infield and has been laid entirely on grass by the City Engineers.

Ross Somerville And Ted Adams In The Final Round

LONDON, Ontario, July 30 (AP)—Ross (Sandy) Somerville, veteran Canadian star, and Ted Adams, an "unknown" from Columbia, Mo., turned back a pair of Utah rivals yesterday to reach the final round of the Canadian amateur golf championship. They meet today in a 36-hole final test over Somerville's "home" course, the London Hunt and Country Club.

The Canadian, six-times winner of the title and favorite since the tournament started to make it seven, routed Ven Savage of Magna, Utah, 12 and 11. Adams beat out Ed Kingsley of Magna on the 36th hole, 1 up.

As a result of his lop-sided triumph over Savage, Sandy became a stronger favorite than ever to regain the title won last year by Freddy Haas. Somerville fired five birdies and a string of pars on the morning round to take a 10-hole lead, then polished him off in eight holes of the afternoon round, going over par only once. He had a 67, three under par for the first 18.

Adams staged an exciting comeback on the last nine to beat out Kingsley on the home green. Three down at the 27th, he squared the match on the 32d, went one down again on the 33d, then won the last two to capture the match.

The Missouri youngster had trouble with the outgoing nine on each round, but more than made up for it coming home. In the morning he trailed by two holes at the ninth, then fired a one-under-par 34 to lead 1 up at lunch. On the afternoon round he had a 39 to Kingsley's par 35 going out, then came home in 35 while his rival had the 39.

Adams holed a 20-foot putt on the 35th to square the match with a birdie 3. On the 36th, Kingsley played a beautifully faded pitch to the green, the ball stopping less than 10 feet from the cup, only to see Adams pitch within four feet of the pin. The Utah player missed his putt for a birdie by inches while Adams rammed home his short one for another 3.

Buffalo Oarsmen Continue to Lead Canadian Henley

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ontario, July 30 (AP)—Oarsmen from Western Canada spurted yesterday but the big navy from the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo and Toronto's Argonauts continued to show the way in teams scoring as the 56th Royal Canadian Henley Regatta cleared the way for today's major finals.

The West Sides led after yesterday's event with 30 points to the Argo's 25. The Winnipeg Rowing Club was third with 20.

William Carroll of the Buffalo club captured the association single from a big field in the time of 8m. 24s. He thus qualified to row in today's singles title race against Joe Burk of the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, defending champion and this year's Diamond Sculls winner; Johnny Coulson, Jimmy Russell and Herb Miller of the Argos.

The West Sides also won the junior eights final, covering the Henley course in 6m. 58.8 s., lead the Wyandotte crew by a narrow margin.

The Detroit R. C. club pair of Frank Van Derkar and W. Reutter captured the junior 140-pound doubles by eight lengths from F. Exner and G. Picken of the Toronto Dons in 8m. 24s. Van Derkar also placed second to Jack Chambers of Fort William, Ontario, in the junior 140-pound singles.

Where to Dine

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The Home Forum

The Hedge Carpenter

MRS. FOLEY has often said that she knows quite well when Mr. Healy's gardener—known to the Cloney people as Clipper Kane—is trimming the ornamental hedge at Ardmore. On that day her grandson Jamesy and his friend Michael take so long to reach home, on their way from school, that she grows weary trying to keep hot the bit of dinner saved for the small boy. Between that, and running to the gate to look along the road, her time is fully occupied; until at last she sees the two of them engaged in earnest conversation, or occasionally walking far apart in silence. "Them two is not pact today," she tells herself, when they come home like this.

* * *

WHEN THEY ARE terribly late and the month is May, she knows just what has happened. They have delayed to watch the yearly trimming of the ornamental hedge by the skillful Clipper Kane, who, as well as being a gardener, is also a conversationalist of great ability. The thick hedge between Ardmore garden and the Cloney road is one of the few in that district from whose twigs and shoots a really convincing peacock has been formed, though attempts have been made a mile or so away. No wonder that Clipper Kane treats this annual trimming with so much seriousness; or boasts, as he always does boast, that "the generations of him" have done that job for many years. That, as a matter of fact, it was his own grandfather who first cut the bird from the solid hedge, and so won the name of clipper—a name handed on from father to son. No wonder either that Jamesy and his friend Michael cannot tear themselves away while the trimming is being done. For, if ever a running commentary was entirely satisfactory to listeners, it is the ceaseless flow of information and of reminiscence, supplied by Mr. Healy's gardener as he works. The man of whom it is admitted by his neighbors that he has the full use of his tongue. And so he has; but he also has the full use of the shears he manages to keep so sharp, and to wield so cleverly.

The peacock is not the only bird on the ornamental hedge, though it is the only one that looks its part; but this is not the fault of Clipper Kane, nor of his grandfather. Inspired by the success of his gardener long ago, the then owner of Ardmore had tried his own hand at the making of birds, but with bewildering results. According to Clipper, one of them is more like a giraffe than anything else; the other, he says, isn't even like a giraffe. But they have to be clipped just the same; for Mr. Healy treasures them as being unique, and he always brings a stranger out to the hedge to guess what the queer creatures are. In a notebook he has written down all the many suggestions made by his guests; suggestions that range from a wild goose in full flight to a brooding hen.

* * *

THIS SPRING THE clipping was done a good deal later than usual, for the grumbling gardener had to help with some interior decorating that was being done. For weeks the two boys watched the peacock grow shaggier and shaggier, while its companions grew even less like any known bird; until at the end of May, as they came from school, they heard the staccato sound of shears and hurried toward it. There, sure enough, was Clipper Kane at work on the great fan of feathers—or rather of twigs—that form the peacock's spreading tail. Without another thought of the dinner to which he had looked forward so eagerly, Jamesy dropped his school bag on the grassy bank opposite the hedge, and sat down; and, after a little hesitation, Michael did the same.

They could see the top of the gardener's step-ladder close to the peacock, and Jamesy wondered once more what would happen to Clipper Kane if the ladder suddenly shut itself up, or spread itself flat. "He'd get a sour jowlt, right enough," he said, without meaning to say anything. Having noticed the presence of two of his most devoted admirers, Clipper Kane seemed to grow even more cautious in his dealings with the bird's tail; and his face took on an expression of almost pained concentration, emphasized by the twist of his mouth, as the shears went to the right or to the left. Then, sitting down on the top step of the ladder, he addressed his audience. "Little did me grandfather know, when he med that paycock," he said solemnly, "the way I'd be wore out in years to come sthriving to keep it up to the mark." And as he wiped his forehead: "The master widin' wasn't one bit asthray when he said what it was, this day: 'Tis a class of a gallinaceous fowl, Kane,' says he." This was a new word to his hearers, who had heard many words applied to the bird on the hedge. Under his breath, Jamesy repeated it several times and liked the sound of it more and more.

* * *

PRESUMABLY CLIPPER TOOK up his tool again and began work on the ample curve, just below the peacock's head. "They do be terrible proud-goin' birds," he went on, to these boys who had never seen one that was alive. "Sure they do have eyes be the dozen, it seems; they might be tip-toein' away from you at the time, an' still the tail would be full-up of eyes and they all starin'. An' if the sun was splittin' the heavens, itself, an' a paycock to give a screech, you might as well go back for your rubber boots on the minute, for the down-powers is sure to come. Paycocks do be woeful exact in the regard of weather, an' they can be rale uprorious roosthers, be all accounts."

When the bird's toilet was finished, and the green pedestal on which it stood was being trimmed, Clipper Kane glanced at the weird shapes at either end of the hedge. "I never clip them two gazebos," he said disgustedly, "but I do sthrive to give them resemblance to something, if it was only a sparra, but 'tis worse they're gettin' as far as I can see. Look at that owdayshious ould humbug," he went on, "lettin' on to be an Osthrich wid its head in some sort of concealment, when be rights, it has no kind of a head at all. Shouldn't I know that, for many's the time I looked for his whiskers, to give them a thrim."

* * *

THE GREEN PEACOCK stood sharp and clear against a blue sky when, reluctantly, the friends picked up their school bags, and called to the unseen Clipper Kane, who was now moving the step-ladder near to the would-be ostrich. "Good-by now," they said, and went slowly along the winding road. This time there was no conversation on the way home; for the boys were doing what Mrs. Foley called "pausin' and thinkin'," and their feet dragged as they went. Lost in thought, Michael went on past the open gate; and, just as completely lost in thought, Jamesy turned in and saw his grandmother waiting at the kitchen door.

"What detained you this day?" she asked, "an' me doin' me best endeavors to keep a bit hot for you? Was it that ould paycock agen?" she demanded, and her voice was stern.

Jamesy's face cleared suddenly, and he spoke gravely: "I'll tell you what kept me," he said, "an' you won't be the betther when you hear it. It was nothin' more nor less than a gally-nayshous fowl," and he stalked into the kitchen. "That's what it was," he repeated, "a gally-nayshous fowl." Having groped behind her for a chair, his grandmother sat down.

D. M. LARGE

Blue Bowl

I REMEMBER how I loved new bread,
The smell of butter in the crust.
There was a bowl of blue I had
For summer days.
Sometimes at sunset I sat on the back steps
And held the bowl balanced upon my knees,
And dipped as a dreamer does
The rounded spoon into the white milk,
Lifting the little islands of the bread.
The honeysuckle and the phlox
Were sweet upon the air,
And fireflies lifted uncertain stars
Into the night.
I wonder why this memory lingers so—
The bowl was broken years ago.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

Village Afternoon

A LOCOMOTIVE, and no man knowing,
Is running below the sun-washed hill,
Not with any desire for going
But going is better than standing still.

The white town sleeps in green and shade.
The locomotive, its running done,
Chases and worries a sluggish car,
Sneezes, and halts to pant in the sun.

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Paul C. Edwards

A CALIFORNIA EUCALYPTUS TREE

ONE of the most haunting remembrances of California is that of the eucalyptus tree. California should be called the State of Scents, for where flowering shrub and wild flower leave off, eucalyptus begins, permeates, and allures.

These rare and majestic trees, growing up to heights of eighty to a hundred and twenty feet, have only two homes—Australia, their native land, and California, their home by adoption. In California, they have been planted (shade aforethought) in long avenues, overspreading the roads with their heavy foliage, and carpeting the way with the soft bark which peels and falls continually. So dense is the shade, so cool the road beneath, so laden the air with their spicy, bracing fragrance, that it is like a walk in a thick wood, yet with habitation just at hand.

The leaves of the eucalyptus are narrow and dark green, hanging to the branches with a dripping motion which adds the effect of height to a tree already aspiring to commune with stars and planets. While not of the enormous girth of the "big trees" of California, the trunks have a diameter in pleasant proportion to their height, giving the effect of slender, yet sturdy, grace. Periodically, they have to be cut back to forty or fifty feet, when growing in range of property, for they are brittle, and, in a heavy wind, liable to break and crash through anything in their paths.

To a stranger, they present a somewhat comic appearance when at the height of peeling, for the long ribbons hang over the branches as though discarded and laid there neatly by a mighty hand. They peel yearly, the dark, brownish-gray bark giving place to a smooth, pinkish tan which gleams like a polished surface in the sunlight, showing through the foliage wherever the sun finds it out. So varied and beautiful are the colors of the tree, that it has furnished interior decorators with color schemes for important interiors. Pinkish walls—gray-green drapery—amber lights—a touch of vivid yellow—deep, velvet green—there are endless combinations to be made.

Piles of the bark are often used as a basis for bonfires, and over the cool air of evening steals a haunting odor—a truly poignant, California fragrance—for the nights are cool. The California moon is never so bright as when it peers down through the branches of the eucalyptus, while the leaves rattle dryly in a mild, Pacific breeze.

"Let no man's heart fail . . . him"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THOU comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts" (I Samuel 17:45). So said the boy David to Goliath of Gath, the giant champion of the Philistine hosts.

The story is known to most of us, how the youth, straight from tending his father's sheep in Bethlehem, unarmed except for his sling and five smooth stones in his shepherd's bag, with one stone slew the giant who had dismayed the Israelites.

The spiritual import of the Bible needs to be understood. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, gives the scientific, spiritual interpretation of the Bible, and so enables the student to make use of its treasures.

How often does human existence today seem filled with Goliaths! Giants of fear and dismay, of failure, disease, and sin, constantly cross the paths of mortals, defying their right to harmony, health, peace. Is there no remedy for this plight? Must mankind give way to these giants of error? Christian Science enables one to answer confidently and reassuringly, as did David (17:32), "Let no man's heart fail because of him; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine."

This may seem to be a bold assumption to those uninstructed in the Science of Christianity, which is based on the fundamental truths revealed in the Bible. Mrs. Eddy discovered and elucidated these truths, namely, the allness of God, good, and the perfection and spiritual nature of His creation, thus discovering that evil is not real or true, but an illusion associated wholly with the unreliable evidence of the five material senses. In other words, she discovered that evil is an unreal state of consciousness which is rectified by a knowledge of Truth.

Giants of fear, calling themselves incurable disease, heredity, sin, death, as well as racial and national hatreds and misunderstandings, are all based on the belief that matter is substance, that it is intelligent and powerful. Christian Science declares the power of the one God. It destroys the illusions of fear, and so breaks the shackles of sin and disease, leaving men free mentally and physically.

The belief of power in material force, which confronted the Israelites, is one of the Goliaths of our own time. It claims to govern and to overrule efforts for peace. Indeed, it claims that without physical force, peace is impossible. So mesmeric is this belief that, to some extent, inventions which should mean progress for the human race are used for war and destruction, instead of being utilized in the interests of peace, helpfulness, brotherhood.

In the chapter entitled "Animal Magnetism Unmasked," in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 102), "Animal magnetism has no scientific foundation, for God governs all that is real, harmonious, and eternal, and His power is neither animal nor human." Thus she shows the utter nothingness of this belief. On page 124, under the marginal heading "All force mental," she states: "Adhesion, cohesion, and attraction are properties of Mind. They belong to divine Principle, and support the equipoise of that thought-force, which launched the earth in its orbit and said to the proud wave, 'Thus far and no farther.'"

God, divine Principle, is the only cause, and cannot be overruled by matter and its illusions. Scientific right thinking is more powerful than all the manifestations of materiality, egotism, war, hate, and persecution. Divine Principle is ever giving to men angelic thoughts, or ideas, wherewith to frustrate the lies of evil and to prove them unlawful usurpers, humanly conceived out of ignorance of God, good.

The individuals who understand the truths of Christian Science learn not to fear, flee from, or compromise with evil, but to face it in the name of Truth; to rise above it, and so prove its nothingness. Just as David, through his trust in God, overcame Goliath, so now, through scientific right thinking, based on the understanding of the omnipotence of divine Mind, we can overcome evil suggestions and replace them with the intelligence and wisdom wherewith to prove God's allness.

Divine Mind knows nothing of evil, hate, lust of power, domination; and as men realize the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, they will acknowledge no other Mind. Then will harmony reign. The victory of men over aggression or domination lies in pure, scientific thinking. Truth knows no unjust laws; and it is supreme, irrespective of time, place, race, or nation. It bows before no finite personal mandate; and it carries with it no fear of domination. Through gaining an understanding of God as divine Mind, men conform their thinking to Truth, and thereby master error.

In her poem "Satisfied," Mrs. Eddy has written (Poems, p. 79):

"Aye, darkling sense, arise, go hence!
Our God is good.
False fears are foes—truth tatters those,
When understood.

"Love looseth thee, and lifteth me,
Ayont hate's thrall!
There Life is light, and wisdom might,
And God is All."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A Level Plain of Fog

ROBINS were singing at day-break. They were closely followed by Swamp Sparrows and next by a Cat-bird. I arose just as the sun was appearing over the hill to the east. It was one of those brilliant mornings which seem too perfect to be real and, indeed, when I looked out over the Bay, I rubbed my eyes to make sure that I was awake, for in place of the water was what seemed to be a level plain of spotless snow. It was, of course, fog lying close to the water and nowhere encroaching on the shore even where this was meadow. A little later, when a light air started from the earth, the wintry effect was heightened, for the fog began driving across the Bay just as the drifting snow drives. I have rarely seen anything more beautiful. Just before sunrise there was a grand chorus of Red-eyes rolling all around the wooded shores.—From "The Journals of William Brewster." (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

"Que personne ne perde courage!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"TU VIENS contre moi avec l'épée, la lance et le javelot; mais moi, je viens contre toi au nom de l'Eternel des armées" (1 Samuel 17:45). Telles furent les paroles du jeune David à Goliath de Gath, le géant que l'armée des Philistins avait choisi pour champion.

La plupart d'entre nous connaissent cette histoire: le jeune homme, venant de Bethléhem où il faisait paître les brebis de son père, n'ayant d'autre arme que sa fronde et cinq cailloux bien polis, prit dans son sac de berger une de ces pierres et tua le géant qui avait consterné tous les Israélites.

C'est le sens spirituel de la Bible qu'il faut comprendre. Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, fournit l'interprétation scientifique et spirituelle de la Bible, dont le scrutateur peut désormais utiliser les trésors.

Que de fois les Goliaths semblent abonder dans l'existence humaine! Les géants de la crainte, de l'effroi, des insuccès, de la maladie, du péché, traversent à chaque instant le sentier des mortels et contestent leur droit à l'harmonie, à la santé, à la paix. Cette situation fâcheuse est-elle sans remède? Le genre humain doit-il céder à ces géants de l'erreur? La Science Chrétienne nous permet de répondre comme David, avec une confiance rassurante (17:32): "Que personne ne perde courage à cause de ce Philistin! Ton serviteur ira combattre contre lui."

Cette déclaration peut sembler téméraire si l'on ne connaît pas la Science du christianisme, qui se base sur les vérités fondamentales révélées dans la Bible. Mrs. Eddy a découvert puis élucidé ces vérités—la totalité de Dieu, du bien, ainsi que la perfection et la nature spirituelle de Sa création; elle a ainsi pu voir que le mal n'est ni réel ni vrai, que c'est une illusion se rattachant toujours aux cinq sens matériels et à leur témoignage incertain. En d'autres termes, elle découvrit que le mal est un état de conscience irréel qu'on rectifie par la connaissance de la Vérité.

Qu'ils s'appellent maladie incurable, hérédité, péché, mort, mésentente, haine entre les races ou les nations, tous les géants de la crainte s'appuient sur la croyance que la matière est substance, qu'elle est intelligente et puissante. La Science Chrétienne proclame le pouvoir de l'unique Dieu. Détruisant les illusions de la crainte, elle brise les fers du péché ou de la maladie et rend aux hommes la liberté mentale et physique.

Jadis les Israélites se trouvèrent en face de la prétention que le pouvoir réside dans la force matérielle; or cette même croyance est un des Goliaths modernes. Elle prétend gouverner, et rendre nuls les efforts pour la paix. Elle soutient même que sans un déploiement de force, la paix est impossible. Cette croyance est si mesmérique que souvent on emploie pour la guerre et la destruction des inventions qui devraient hâter les progrès du genre humain et servir les intérêts de la paix, de l'entraide, de la fraternité.

Il y a dans *Science et Santé* un chapitre que Mrs. Eddy appelle "Le Magnétisme animal démasqué," et où elle dit notamment (p. 102): "Le magnétisme animal n'a pas de base scientifique, car Dieu gouverne tout ce qui est réel, harmonieux et éternel, et Son pouvoir n'est ni animal, ni humain." Elle montre ainsi l'absolu néant de cette croyance. En outre, à la page 124, sous la rubrique marginale "Toute force est mentale," elle déclare: "L'adhésion, la cohésion et l'attraction sont des propriétés de l'Entendement. Elles appartiennent au Principe divin, et maintiennent l'équilibre de cette pensée-force qui lança la terre dans son orbite et dit à la vague orgueilleuse: 'Jusqu'ici, mais pas plus loin.'"

Dieu, le divin Principe, est l'unique cause, à laquelle la matière et ses illusions ne sauraient mettre obstacle. Le penser scientifique correct est plus puissant que toutes les manifestations de matérialité, d'égotisme, de guerre, de haine, de persécution. Le Principe divin donne sans cesse aux hommes des pensées ou des idées angéliques, grâce auxquelles ils peuvent rendre vains les mensonges du mal et prouver que ceux-ci sont illicites, usurpateurs, de fabrication humaine, impliquant chez leurs auteurs l'ignorance de Dieu, du bien.

Quand les vérités de la Science Chrétienne sont comprises, les hommes apprennent non plus à transiger, à craindre le mal, à s'enfuir devant lui, mais à lui tenir tête au nom de la Vérité; ils s'élèvent au-dessus du mal et en prouvent le néant. A l'instar de David qui par sa confiance en Dieu vainquit Goliath, nous pouvons aujourd'hui, par le penser scientifique et juste qui repose sur la compréhension du fait que l'Entendement divin est tout-puissant, vaincre les suggestions mauvaises et mettre à leur place l'intelligence et la sagesse; grâce à ces qualités, nous prouverons que Dieu est Tout.

L'Entendement divin ne saurait connaître le mal, la haine, la soif du pouvoir, la tyrannie; et quand les hommes comprendront l'omnipotence et l'omniprésence de Dieu, du bien, ils ne reconnaîtront pas d'autre Entendement. Alors régnera l'harmonie. Pour obtenir la victoire sur l'agression ou l'autorité arbitraire, il faut un penser pur et scientifique. La Vérité ne connaît point les lois injustes; or la Vérité est suprême, quels que soient les temps, les lieux, les races ou les nations. Elle ne s'incline pas devant un mandat personnel, limité; elle ne comporte aucune crainte de la tyrannie. Lorsqu'ils saisissent la nature de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, les hommes pensent selon la Vérité et peuvent ainsi maîtriser l'erreur.

Dans un poème intitulé "Satisfait," Mrs. Eddy a ces lignes (*Poems*, p. 79):

"Va-t-en, erreur, éloigne-toi!
Dieu est bonté.
Car la vérité bien comprise
Détruit la peur.

"L'Amour m'élève et te libère
De toute haine;
La Vie est lumière et puissance
Et Dieu est Tout."

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Experiencing Chinese Friendship

AFTER some hours, the nondescript train approached Nankou, slowing, and creeping dubiously along as if in doubt of the wisdom of further adventure into an embroiled land.

However, it grumbled protestingly up to the bare stone station at last, and one felt a little dismayed to find himself at once surrounded by soldiers, all of them sheepskin-coated against the winter winds sweeping through the Nankou Pass from the distant Gobi. At the end of the station platform was what had once been the "Railway Hotel," which offered entertainment of sorts to people who came with the intention of visiting the Pass where one may best see the Great Wall.

But the hotel was now obviously in possession of the military and housing some sort of high command. That left one quite at the mercy of the local Chinese as to lodging and such food as might be. They gathered about curiously as the train, rousing itself with a groan, staggered and reeled away in the direction of the Pass. Their attitude held nothing of menace, nor was their natural wonder entirely divorced from a desire to render such aid as might be required to the stranger singularly appearing in such a place at such a time.

Out of the throng emerged a man whose few hesitant words of English came with the sound of melody sweet and welcome, there in a remote Chinese village at the somber close of a December day. Said he: "Master! Master! Why you come here? What you do? This no velly good place for white man now!"

But this does not disturb one who has been in such places before. Moreover, knowing the Chinese, one is not without confidence in their friendship. And, sure enough, it is no more misplaced now than before. While the circle, which has been regarding one with calm, steady eyes, hands folded in voluminous sleeves, motionless and unhurried, opens a way, one follows the new-found friend to a house on the village's edge.

Another Chinese who, it seems, was Number One Boy of the hotel that once existed, welcomes one with an English vocabulary somewhat larger than that of the Chinese at the station. It is made clear that one is welcome, that food of sorts will presently be forthcoming, that here is refuge as secure as anything can be in a disturbed land. One remains for several days, even makes the twenty-mile trip to the Great Wall atop a small, but hardy, donkey. One becomes a guest, an honored guest indeed, of Chinese peasants in a remote land and never another European is within a couple of hundred miles. And yet one has no apprehensions, knowing the quality of Chinese friendship.

M. T. G.

Oriole

FLASHED wings the color
of a child's bright locks;
and the tinkled melody
of an Old World music box.

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1938

Portsmouth Restores Treasures of Past

Rotary Club launches drive to preserve all buildings dating back to Colonial era or the clipper ship days.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30—They whacked a big door in the side of the old Statehouse here the other day—the Statehouse where John Wentworth was made Governor back in 1767, where George Washington harangued the citizens in 1789, where more New Hampshire history was made than could be crammed into a book—to make it into a garage. And Portsmouth citizens decided they had seen about enough.

The reaction was spontaneous. The Rotary Club took it up to see what could be done towards saving the many fine old buildings with their wonderful associations, dating back to Colonial times, from falling to wrack and ruin, being torn down, moved about or made into filling stations.

Committee Organized

As a result, a committee has been organized, with Captain C. G. Mayo of the Navy Yard as its chairman and many of Portsmouth's leading citizens as members. Definite steps are now under way to save and restore such notable places as James Stoodley's tavern, built before the Revolution, and familiar to many who read Kenneth Robert's "Northwest Passage" as the meeting place for Langdon Towne, Major Rogers, and other characters in the novel.

Besides Captain Mayo, those on the committee include William S. Appleton, secretary of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities; K. E. Goldsmith, Mayor of Portsmouth; Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge, Charles M. Dale, Mrs. H. W. Englund, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. S. Harlow, F. W. Hartford, Ben Hartshorn, J. M. Howells, the Rev. William S. Jones, J. E. Seybolt, E. T. Trefethen, Miss Dorothy Vaughan, J. R. Waldron, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, M. E. Witmer, W. C. Staples and Eugene W. Clarke.

The most ambitious hope of the committee is that the town can be restored as it was during the bustling period from 1750 to 1800 when Portsmouth ships contended with New York and Boston vessels for the honor of having the most trade with the West Indies.

Restoration Is Goal

Such a restoration would include moving many structures, tearing down some modern ones, perhaps changing streets and otherwise acting on a big scale. When completed, the town would almost be completely made over and the visitor would blink his eyes in a city where time had been turned back a century and a half. No estimate has been made of what such a job would cost in Portsmouth, but, of course, it would run into millions.

A less ambitious aim is to pick out the more beautiful, or most historically interesting, of the old buildings, buy them, repair them and preserve them for the future. If this can be done in one section of the town at a time, so eventually they can be joined as portions of the complete restoration plan, so much the better.

It goes without saying, that all this requires a great deal of work. For one thing, it must be known which structures deserve preservation. So many stories have grown up around some of them that it has become difficult to distinguish between fact and fiction. Histories must be checked and accurate facts secured. Then, too, some of the buildings have been neglected too long. They are past the point where they can be economically and even satisfactorily restored. They must be examined, checked by engineers, and otherwise studied.

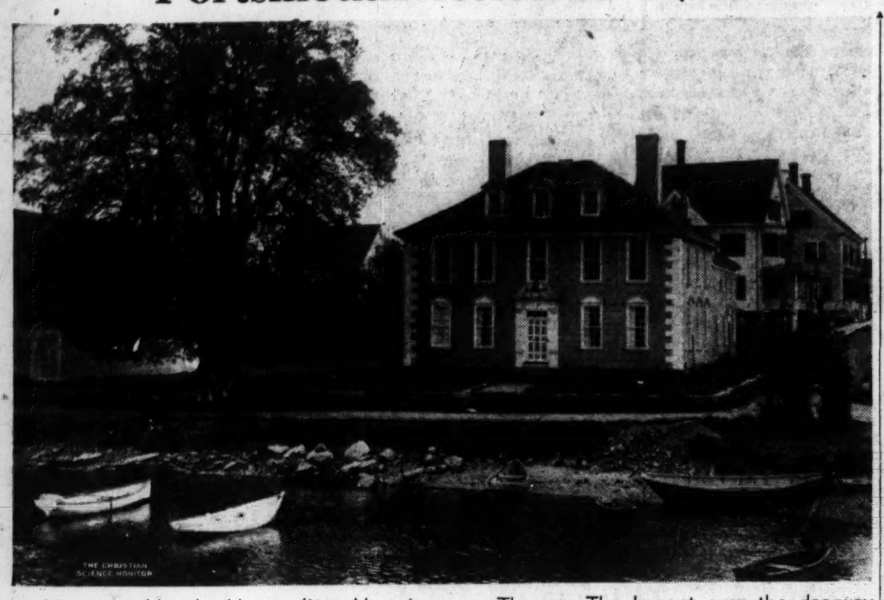
Records Studied

To take care of these aspects, the Committee, with the aid of city officials, has been able to get a WPA project through. Records are being studied, examinations made, photographs taken, and a mass of material gathered for the city's use.

But other things must progress even while these preliminaries go on. The Committee must work to maintain public enthusiasm and to forestall, so far as possible, the loss of any more of the ancient structures.

For those who enjoy rummaging through old places, where opportunities to make new discoveries and turn up rare bits of information or antiques are almost unlimited, Portsmouth is the place to go. One can, for instance, wander down a little side street, lined with houses a century and more old. Over the front porch of one, the visitor will note a little iron balcony. There is nothing in its

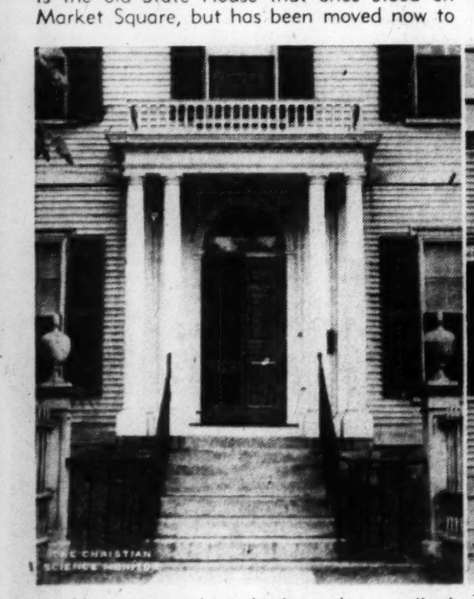
(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)



Now owned by the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Wentworth-Gardner house, facing the Piscataqua, is one of Portsmouth's most lovely mansions. It was built in 1760 by Madam Mark Hunking Wentworth for her son Thomas. The bonnet over the doorway holds a pineapple, tinted gold. The interior is wonderfully hand carved in the Corinthian style. That Linden tree in the yard is one of the largest and most beautiful in the state.

Interiors of many Portsmouth houses reflect the charm of America's mellow Federal period plus the riches of the Orient, brought home by Portsmouth men of the sea. Here are three young ladies, gowned in the finery of their Portsmouth great-grandmothers. They will pour tea at the Warner House Monday afternoon, opening a two week exhibition of Portsmouth antiquities. From dresses like these came the Stars and Stripes for the Ranger.

It doesn't look like much now. It probably never was a beautiful building; but it has figured in much New Hampshire history. It is the old State House that once stood on Market Square, but has been moved now to Court Street. Built in 1758, it served well for public purposes until 1818. Now made into a garage and filling station, it mutely spurs Portsmouth residents to protect other ancient structures from mutilation or disintegration.



Many times through these doors walked Daniel Webster. The house belonged to Jeremiah Mason, his friend and colleague. It was here that Daniel called to read law, and here the Webster family came when burned out in the great fire.

This iron balcony came from the old State House. George Washington stood on it to address the citizens of Portsmouth in 1789; Sheriff Parker read the Declaration of Independence from it. Now it serves the Hart-Treat House, built about 1840.

News Preview In Boston And Massachusetts

Symphony in the hills assured of rain-free quiet under its new acoustical shelter.

The building is shaped like a generous portion of a giant pie. It has a "filling" of thousands of seats, and a "crust" of snow-proof, patter-proof felt and wood.

It is the new, acoustical shed of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, which opens its fifth annual series of concerts at Stockbridge under Dr. Serge Koussevitsky next Thursday evening.

The shed is new, the concerts almost so. The shed has been erected for $80,000 to keep the vast New York-New England audiences from the drenching they received last summer. The felted roof is to keep the rain from competing pseudo-musically with Dr. Koussevitsky.

There will be concerts by the Boston Symphony on six out of eleven days. They will feature music proven by the test of time—Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Handel, Mozart—with a few modern compositions added, including "five children's pieces" by Ravel.

Achievements Count

A year ago at Lowell, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, wealthy, vested agency of the laboring man for more than 40 years, protested and viewed with alarm its rising young rival, the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Next week at Worcester, commencing Monday, the same Federation will say less about its rival, for it has been unable in the past 12 months either to crush or absorb the lusty, leftist legion of mass production workers.

It will point instead to its own achievements—a steady membership of 200,000 (second largest labor Federation in the country), a net gain of more than 100 affiliated unions in the past year, a continuing influence in behalf of labor legislation at the Statehouse, and a growing Treasury surplus, totaling $20,000 (largest in the organization's history).

Hurley's Legislature

Three years ago, during James M. Curley's term as Governor, the embattled Legislature remained in session for the longest period in its history—until Aug. 15. This year, with Gov. Charles F. Hurley in office, the General Court threatens to sit for an even longer period.

Still battling, it has announced another "stay-at-home strike" for next week and the one after—unless Gov. Hurley ends in a relief program that meets with the approval of its Republican leaders. If they do stay home for two weeks, they will reconvene formally on Aug. 15.

Jottings

Pullman passengers (elite riders of the rails) will pay 5 per cent more for their plush seats, lower berths, and most other accommodations, beginning on Monday, with this exception: the meek, humble men, who fold themselves like accordions into the baggage racks known as upper berths, will be spared the added injury of an increased fare. They will continue to bump their heads into the ceilings for 3 cents a mile.

Douglas Corrigan, "East is West" flier, will visit Boston next Saturday—19 days after he flew from New York to Dublin in a $900 plane—according to word he has sent to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. He will come here apparently directly from New York, where he is due on Thursday on the liner Manhattan. The only hesitancy of the reception committee is lest he should surprise every one again by turning eastward, when he has announced he is going westward, and heading for Moscow!

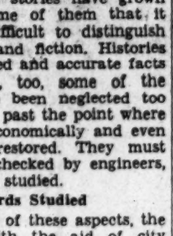
4½-Cent Stamps On Sale in City

A nickle apiece or two for nine cents, was the price of the new four-and-a-half-cent stamps—the first ever issued—which went on sale today in Boston post offices.

Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced that he had received 200,000 of the "ebony gray" stamps showing the south front of the White House, and that a brisk demand for them has developed—especially among firms mailing quantities of printed matter. They are the size of regular three-cent stamps and have been printed in sheets of 100 by the rotary process, he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and probably tomorrow, followed by local thunder showers tomorrow night or Monday. Not much change in temperature. Gentle southwest winds.

Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut—Fair today and probably tomorrow, followed by local thunder showers tomorrow night or Monday. Not much change in temperature.

Maine—Generally fair and slightly warmer today; fair tomorrow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate southwest and west winds and generally fair weather today.

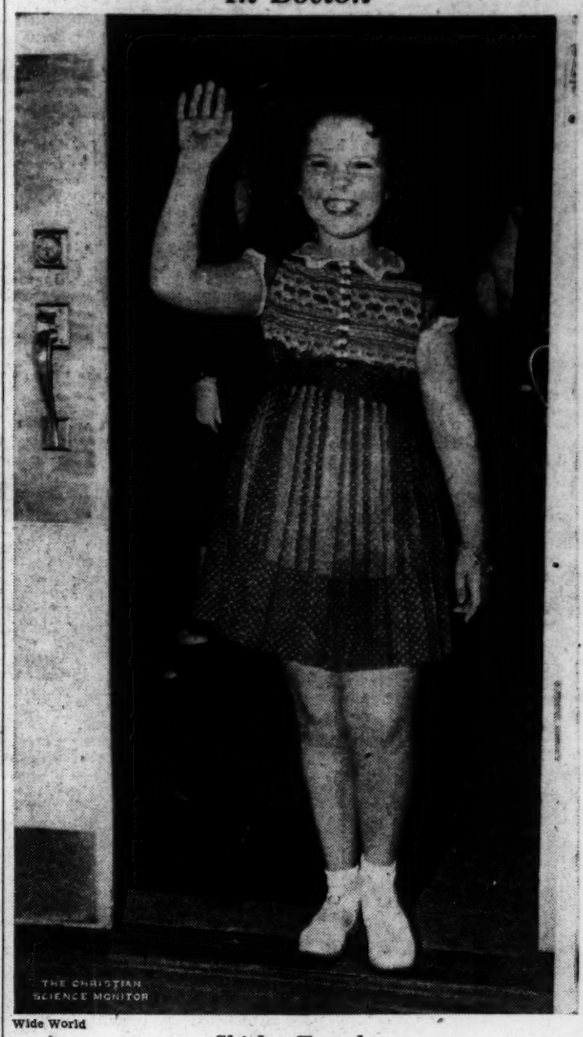
Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	65	Minneapolis	68	90
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	70	80	New York	74	90
Denver	62	88	Norfolk	78	90
Helena	56	84	Philadelphia	74	90
Kansas City	68	90	St. Louis	74	88
Los Angeles	66	82	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	80	88	Washington	74	92

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:33 p. m., height 10.7 feet.
Sunday 2:58 a. m., height 11.3 feet.
Sunday 3:23 p. m., height 10.5 feet.
Monday 3:48 a. m., height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:37.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:36.

In Boston



Wide World

Shirley Temple

Motorists Cited For Courtesy To Fellow Drivers

There is a saying that "there is always time enough for courtesy." Acts of courtesy on the part of drivers on highways in Greater Boston are recognized by The Christian Science Monitor, and through the kindness of the management of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, each day two free tickets to either house are given to two drivers. Members of the staff and subscribers to the Monitor are on the lookout daily for those drivers who go out of their way to be courteous to others.

The winners of today's awards are the drivers of the cars whose registration numbers are 735,300 and 153,423.

Here is the report from a subscriber on number 735,300:

"The other evening I noticed a roadster with its rumble seat open parked just outside an ice-cream stand in Neponset. The occupants of the car were inside the road stand. It began to rain, and I saw the driver of a car bearing the registration number 735,300 which was parked near the roadster go over to the car in the pouring rain and close the rumble seat."

Of the driver with the car numbered 153,423 the Monitor's traffic observer says:

"I was proceeding along Falmouth Street having just left Massachusetts Avenue, and was about to turn left into a parking lot when a car with the license number 153,423 which at the time was blocking the entrance of the lot, backed up, giving me enough space to turn in front of his car and enter the parking space."

Spohrer Trial Set for Aug. 4

A special inquiry into charges of larceny made against Alfred Spohrer, Superintendent of Claims in the East Boston office of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, is being conducted by the Commission, Laurence P. Harrington, Executive Secretary, announced yesterday.

At the East Boston District Court Mr. Spohrer, accompanied by John A. Brennan and Samuel Weiner, attorneys of the U. C. C., pleaded "not guilty" to larceny.

"As a result of this inquiry, to date," the Secretary revealed, "the Commission is of the opinion there exists at present no cause for deviaton from the proper duties which would justify the suspension, transfer, or lowering in rank of Mr. Spohrer."

Shirley Is Keen On Tea Party And On Paul Revere

By Josephine R. Boyson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shirley Temple knows all about the Boston Tea Party, and the ride of Paul Revere, too, she told reporters earnestly last night as she was interviewed in her suite at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Although little definite information seeped through regarding the Boston visit of Shirley and her father and mother, a crowd had begun to gather around the hotel by 5 o'clock. Word came that she was detained in Worcester and would not reach Boston until 9 or 10. The crowd increased. A dark cloud emptied itself on unprotected heads, but no one budged and by the time the motor-escorted car of the Temples drew up to the curb at 7:30, the throng was so dense few had the opportunity to catch even a glimpse of Hollywood's "mighty atom" as she was borne quickly into the lobby of the hotel within the protecting guard of the police.

In her suite, she received the press and conducted herself with all the poise but little of the self-consciousness of a grown-up. She answered all questions put to her, and answered them intelligently. A few minutes conversation with her sensible and charming parents was explanation enough why Shirley has remained such a natural young person in spite of her world-wide popularity.

No Personal Appearances

"No personal appearances at all," Mrs. Temple stated definitely. "This is purely an educational trip for Shirley, and one which she has enjoyed immensely."

There will be a few days of sightseeing in Boston, and then, with one more stop, their motor tour of the country will be completed.

The tan, Mrs. Temple explained, as Shirley climbed up on the back of the sofa for photographers, was acquired in Bermuda. The little star grinned and wrinkled her nose. "Not all at once," she begged as the flashlight bulbs exploded.

Another pose. On the arm of the chair this time. "That's kinda awkward," she said and slid down to sit naturally in the seat, lifting the telephone receiver and carrying on an imaginary conversation.

Her manner was easy and straightforward, and she remained seated calmly on the chair as reporters sur-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Textile Trade Of Bay State Stages Rally

June figures show rise for leather and shoe industries also—Paper and metals stagnant.

Boston Today

The Massachusetts Textile industry during the month of June pulled itself up several steps out of the cellar of the second depression, according to figures just released by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Not far behind it in the upsurge came the leather and shoe industry with improved figures for orders placed.

These two industries were responsible for raising the combined group average from 65 per cent to 66.4 per cent. Metal trades and paper industries were depressing factors in the combined figures.

According to the Associated Industries' report, the country's crop reports and wage-and-hour legislation must be credited with much of the improvement in textiles and leather.

While the Association's index for June rose, compared with May, the index of the State Planning Board showed a decline, according to Elisabeth M. Herlihy, chairman, due to a different method of computing industrial activity. The Planning Board's index stood at 69.6 for June, compared with an adjusted figure of 74.1 for May.

Merrimac Rising; Charles Recedes

The brunt of last night's continued electrical storms which poured another three inches of rain on the sodden ground in some places, was felt by Western Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

In Northampton, Mass., failure of the electric supply as a result of a series of thunder storms, put factory workers out of employment temporarily, prevented the pumping of gasoline at many filling stations and stalled milk-refrigeration systems.

Highway officials in New Hampshire reported that in spite of the additional deluges of rain during the night only three routes were impassable. These were the highways between Suncook and Epsom, Concord and Manchester, and the new road from Barrington to Lee. Rail service was nearly normal everywhere.

With flood waters receding slowly at Dedham, Mass., only 16 streets were still closed to vehicular traffic. Other Charles River communities reported the river returning to its banks.

The Merrimac at Lawrence, Mass., however, was reported by officials at the dam to be rising at the rate of an inch an hour, but it was still well below the flood stage. Observers expected that even if the rise continues through the day, the worst result will be inundated lowlands.

New England weather forecasts indicated a respite from further rain until Sunday evening when more thunder showers may be expected.

Rainfall in Boston for the first 29 days of July this year was 200 per cent above the normal amount for the entire month. Boston Weather Bureau figures issued this morning reported a total of 9.46 inches—of which nearly seven inches fell in a single week. It was the heaviest precipitation for July since 1921 when 11.69 inches fell. The all-time high recorded for the month was 12.38 inches in 1863.

Board Ponders Quabbin Proposal

A new work and wages program suggested by Gov. Charles F. Hurley was under consideration today by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission. The plan contemplates completing the entire Quabbin Reservoir project this year, even though the present Legislature has passed a law providing that the project shall not be finished entirely until 1941.

The program includes the three following proposals:

1. Employment of 1,000 men to clear lands of the four abandoned towns of Dana, Greenwich, Prescott and New Salem which ultimately will be covered by waters of the reservoir.

2. Construction of a pressure tunnel and syphon under a PWA grant. This would require repeal of the law passed this year bar-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux 3:48, 6:54, 9:55. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen 2:09 5:15, 8:12.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Dr. Carver," "How to Play Badminton," "Canadian Trout Fishing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Prison Farm," With Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Tremont—
Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." Also "Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Coleman and Jane Wyatt. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt in "Lost Horizon." Also "A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson.

Keith Memorial—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:02, 4:04, 7:06, 10:08. Also "Sky Giant," featuring Richard Dix. 11:29 a. m., 2:31, 5:33, 8:38.

Brookline Village Theater—
Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." 3:40, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Blind Alibi," starring Richard Dix. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I'll Give a Million," with Peter Lorre and Jean Hersholt, Warner Baxter and Marjorie Weaver. Fenway: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Booloo." Fenway: 12:15, 3:50, 6:35. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Claude Rains and Fay Bainter in "White Banners." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also The Jones Family in "A Trip to Paris." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: Danielle Darrieux in "The Rage of Paris." Also "Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Padrewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Uptown—
"The Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains, Kay Johnson and Jackie Cooper. 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Strand—
Jimmy Durante in "Start Cheering." Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers. Tomorrow: Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster.

Boston—
"Kentucky Moonshine," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 9:45 a. m., 12:48, 3:51, 6:54, 9:05. Also "Women Are Like That," starring Kay Francis. 11:15 a. m., 2:18, 5:21, 8:24.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Alice Brady in "Merry-Go-Round of 1938." Also "Outcasts of Poker Flat," with Preston Foster. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Fredric March in "Buccaneer." Also "Footloose Heiress," with Anne Sheridan.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in Swampscott High School, Swampscott, 3:30 p. m.

Sanders Theater—
Gounod's oratorio "Mors et Vita," presented by the State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, A. Buckingham Simson, conductor, 8:15.

Portsmouth: City Restores Treasures of Historic Past

(Continued from Page 9)

wrought-iron contours that tells that it came from the old Colonial Statehouse, that Sheriff Parker read the Declaration of Independence from it to a cheering throng of Granite Staters, that George Washington spoke from it. No, it doesn't speak, but there it is and almost any passing Portsmouth resident can tell you the story.

The new Federal Guide lists no fewer than 43 houses and buildings that have special historical interest, and this number doubtless will be multiplied several times over when the Committee has completed its studies.

Dresses Made Into Flag

To boys of the adventure-story reading age, Portsmouth is well known as the port where John Paul Jones built the Ranger. Young ladies, too, recall the story of how the belles of Portsmouth cut up their silken dresses to make brave Captain Jones and his crew (many of them Portsmouth boys) a beautiful American flag.

This stars and stripes flew over the Ranger during the fight with the Drake, and was the first American Flag to be seen in Europe. It went down nobly on the "Bon Homme Richard," the ship that captured the Serapis in what the books call, "the most desperately-fought battle between two naval vessels recorded in history."

But John Paul Jones is only a part of the Portsmouth tradition. Like many another New England village, it is filled with old lace and lavender reminiscences. There is, for example, the story they tell about old St. John's Church. It has to do with the way Nicholas Rousselet "popped the question" one bright Sunday morning when he sat with Katherine Moffat in her father's pew.

He handed Katherine a Bible open at the Second Epistle of St. John, addressed to the "Elect Lady." He had marked the fifth verse: "And now I beseech thee, lady . . ."

Answer in Ruth

Apparently Katherine had her mind made up, for she returned the Bible with her finger on the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Ruth: "Wither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people. . . ."

In Portsmouth they add: "They lived happy ever after."

Such legends are all a part of the Portsmouth charm. And this charm is not so seedy as perhaps we may have suggested thus far. Many of the houses are in good repair, glistening white, with yards and English-style gardens in fine trim. Such a one is the home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, former Editor of the Atlantic Monthly and author of the "Story of a Bad Boy." After his passing, a collection was taken and his Portsmouth boyhood home has been restored, furnished as it was when he accomplished the exploits that make his books so entertaining.

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No. 7

The "Street Singer" by the French master Edouard Manet is shown as the seventh offering in the Exhibit-of-the-Week series being displayed in the Stone Room at the Museum of Fine Arts.

So impressive is this full-length, life-size potrait that it adds importance temporarily to our beautiful modern French collection, which is already well stocked with fine pictures. The Museum is in possession of the "Kneeling Monk," by the same artist.

Manet has come to be looked upon as an important link in the chain of modern French art. He was one of the artists who got the lean end of things, because he was a pioneer. One associates him with Gustav Courbet. Both these painters looked backward and forward, both possessed ideas of the past and future. It was for their divergences from tradition, for their technical fearlessness, and for the straightforward realism of their themes that they became the subjects of vehement criticism.

Manet emerged from the domination of shadow and light into the open air. He became one of the first Impressionists. This "Street Singer," lent anonymously to the Museum, was apparently done before the Impressionist days. It resembles pictures painted by Manet when he was under the spell of his favorite masters, Hals, Velasquez, and Goya. Ignoring for the moment realistic details such as the armful of cherries being sampled by the lady, and the guitar, and the bourgeois costume, we observe a kinship with Velasquez's portraits: the mask-like face, the flat surface of colors juxtaposed. There is a suddenness of effect, a sharpness of accent which impart a peculiar vitality to the subject. In Manet's later pictures the surfaces are broken by a multiplicity of strokes of varied tone.

The subject matter is of particular interest because the French bourgeoisie of the time would not acknowledge portrayals of undistinguished persons. To them, such subjects were unworthy and vulgar. But Manet belongs to the age of Zola and Flaubert. Painters as well as writers commenced to call a spade a spade. For better, for worse, painters of subsequent decades have continued to paint directly from life, making no attempt to soften what is harsh, to refine what is crude. Well do we know in this very day how far the realistic trend has carried. The cameraman has picked it up where the painter has left it off. **D. A.**

Latest News and Events Of Boston and Vicinity

(Continued from Page 9)

ring construction of this tunnel until 1941.

3. Appointment of State Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston to a new post as Superintendent of Administration buildings at the Quabbin Reservoir.

All these proposals by the Governor will be considered by the Commission which will report to Mr. Hurley in a few days. The Commission includes Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman, Edward J. Kelley and Thomas D. Lavelle.

The Governor's suggestion that the new law limiting expenditure on the project to $12,000,000 this year be repealed so that a syphon and pressure tunnel can be constructed possibly under a PWA grant is one that may cause considerable dispute. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, led the fight against immediate expenditure of $23,000,000 at Quabbin and was supported by the Republican Legislature. The new law stipulates that the $13,000,000 pressure tunnel be not built until 1941.

Gas Rate Boost Denied in Boston

There will be no increase in gas 10 Greater Boston communities this rates for residents of Boston and year because of the refusal of the State Public Utilities Commission to approve a new and higher rate schedule sought by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, it appeared today.

The Commission unanimously rejected last night the new schedule, asserting that it is illegal.

Six months have ben occupied by the Company and the City of Boston in arguing over the merits of the schedule before the Commission. Officials of the Gas Company declined to say what steps they make take cause of the Commission's veto. But because of the extended period always required to arrange new schedules, it semed certain that at least for 1938 there would be no increase of rates for Boston and 10 surrounding cities and towns.

The Commission's veto was based upon a clause which provided that the Company impose a penalty upon customers for bills unpaid within a specified time. Such a proviso is "illegal" the Commission ruled, a violation of Chapter 243, Acts of 1936.

A forecast made by the Company in pleading its case showed that estimated revenue "from bills not paid within 20 days" is placed at $125,000. The City of Boston construed this "as, or in the nature of, a penalty" in its arguments before the Commission, and this view was upheld by the Commission in its decision against the rate increase.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, August 1

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Lecture

For Monday, August 1

8 p. m.—WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture.

Shirley Is Keen On Tea Party And On Paul Revere

(Continued from Page 9)

rounded her. Mr. and Mrs. Temple remained in the background, themselves engaged in conversation with others present, and Shirley managed the interview quite by herself.

She liked to go to the movies, she admitted readily, but refused to commit herself as to her favorite star. Nor was she to be caught expressing any preference for players in her own pictures.

Doesn't Know Freddie

No, she didn't know Freddie Bartholomew. She'd seen him walking by on the lot. That's all. She didn't play with movie stars, because there weren't any around for her to play with, she stated simply.

Somone, of course, brought up the subject of spinach, which reminded Shirley that she hadn't had her dinner and was hungry. "Yes, I do like spinach," she confided earnestly. "It's not my favorite dish, but" She grinned. Her favorite of all, she answered promptly, was ice cream and cake.

And she politely confessed that she liked being interviewed. "Yes, honest, I like to be," she assured the reporters as everyone laughed.

Little girls, even when they're famous like Shirley, have to go to bed early. It was way past her usual bedtime which, she said, was usually between 7:30 and 8, and she admitted she was sleepy.

One last question. When she grew up? What then? Did she want to be a G-man? someone joked. She giggled. "Well, I dunno." She hesitated a second. "Guess I want to be a movie actress."

Prominent Bostonians Assist In Canadian-U. S. Garden Plan

Metropolitan Boston Social Notes

Many prominent residents of Boston and vicinity are directly interested in the plans for developing the formal area of the International Peace Garden, located on the United States-Canada boundary in the Turtle Mountain Reserve of North Dakota and Manitoba, which commemorates the 100 and more years of international peace and good will between these two neighboring nations. Plans have been approved by the National Park Service of the United States and submitted to the National Parks Bureau of Canada. Further interesting announcements will be made at the 28th Annual Convention of the National Association of Gardeners to be held in Cleveland Aug. 23-25. This organization was the original sponsor of the Peace Garden project but relinquished responsibility for its development to an international board of directors.

Among the prominent members of the National Association of Gardeners are Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Boston; Mrs. R. M. Sears, Brookline; George P. Dike, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Cohasset, Mrs. E. P. Charlton, Fall River; Mrs. Philip L. Spalding, Mrs. Geoffrey Whitney, Milton; William T. Rich, Miss Mabel L. Riley, Newton; Mrs. Louise Frothingham, North Easton; Miss Mabel Choate, Stockbridge; Miss M. R. Case, Weston, all sustaining members. Allen Jenkins, gardener to Mrs. Gage, is a past President, and George Palmer, gardener to Mrs. Saltonstall, Robert Crighton, gardener to Miss Choate and John Doig, gardener to Mrs. A. C. Burrage, are active members and keenly interested in the Boston branch of the National Association of Gardeners.

Flower Show Judge Sails

Sailing from Boston on the Cameronia on Thursday was Thomas Murray, superintendent of the Francis B. Crowninshield estate at Marblehead, famed for its flower show exhibits. Mr. Murray has been invited to act as judge at the famous Southport Flower Show, in Southport, England. Interesting residents of this vicinity who were passengers on the Cameronia included Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Brown of Wellesley Hills, who will make an extensive tour of the British Isles and the Continent. Mr. Brown is a member of the law firm of Ely, Bradford, Thomson, and Brown; Frederick R. Duley, of Newtonville, who will attend an important business meeting in Amsterdam; Miss Jeannie H. Noble, Secretary of the Graduate School of Boston University, accompanied by Miss Sadie Graham, a member of the staff of the Commissioner of Public Safety; and Dr. Louise J. Peet of Wellesley, member of the faculty of the State Agricultural and Home Economic College at Ames, Ohio, who has been given a year's leave of absence to make another visit to Turkey, where she spent several years in the American College.

Ball Date Changed

The date of the Enchanted Garden Costume Ball, to be held by the Marblehead Arts Association, has been changed to Aug. 26, the committee has just announced. A special Enchanted Garden Fantasy is being prepared as an entertainment feature of the affair which will take place on the deck of the Hotel Marblehead, weather permitting, otherwise in the Forcastle. Arthur W. Heintzelman, N. A., President of the Marblehead Arts Association, is director of the ball, and Mrs. Heintzelman is assisting her husband in consolidating the various elements. Among others who are working for the success of the affair are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Spaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Cook, Mrs. John Dunlop, Jr., Mrs. Richard W. Searle, Mrs. B. Devereaux Baker, Mrs. Robert Walcott, Mrs. Howard M. Turner, Mrs. Channing Williams, Mrs. Robert Cushing Terry, Mrs. Roger Haskell and others.

Children's Party

The very youngest set from the North Shore colony had a gala day Thursday when the annual children's party was held at the New Ocean House, in Swampscott. More than 150 children were guests of the hotel management and enjoyed games, dances, refreshments, and a motion picture. Each child received a prize. Hostesses for the occasion were Mrs. R. H. Everett, Mrs. Lawrence Harrington, Mrs. Charles S. Lee, Mrs. Mabel Leonard, Mrs. Clement Kennedy and others.

Wanda MacDowell.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, August 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Trio Time"	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 America Dances	Paul Sabin's Orchestra.	Kidoodlers: quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra.	Commander Frank Hawks	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Across the Table	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Americana in Swing"
7:00 Syncopation Piece.	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Syncopation Piece.	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30 Columbia Workshop; drama	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Travel talk
8:00 Saturday Night	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Jacques Renard's Orch.	garten": comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Swing at It"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.	"The Ineffable Essence	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	"Classical Hour"
8:45 sketch; soloists	of Nothing": drama	Barry McKinley	phony Concert	"Classical Hour"
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Swinging Through Amer-	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Dance Music
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ica: selections from	phony Concert	Dance Music
9:30 Henry Ford birth-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	San Francisco, Hollywood, Chicago, N. Y.	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Dance Orchestra
9:45 day dinner	Hot Shots		phony Concert	Dance Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Fond Recollections":	"The Crickets"	Robin Hood Dell Sym-	Earl Mover's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists: quartet;	tenor; orchestra	"The Crickets"	phony Concert	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Fond Recollections":	"Concert in Rhythm"	Bunny Berrigan's Orch	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Del Casino, songs	tenor; orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm"	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Grier's Or.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Count Basie's Or	William Farmer's Orch	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Sweet Swing"
11:30 Art Cassel's Or-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Cincinnati Summer Opera: "Pagliacci"	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra
11:45 chestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.		Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Wildwood Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Woodwind Ensemble	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Woodwind Ensemble	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	"Pine Tavern": dra-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	matic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Rollini Trio	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Commentator	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 "Reveries"	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	Concert Miniatures	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Perole String quartet;	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	Ignace Strasfogel, pia-	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	nist	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News Service	Helen Henry; Glen Dar-	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	win; songs	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key; Edward Da-	"Kidoodlers": quartet	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	vies, baritone; Imperial	Vicente Gomez, guitar	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Summer Session":	Marimba Symphony	"Sunday Drivers": nov-	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 orch.; vocalists	Orchestra; interview	elty program	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Sym-	Richard Himber's Orch.	Chautauqua Symphony	Royal Rangers	Acts I and II of "The
3:15 phony Orchestra,	Richard Himber's Orch.	Orchestra concert; Al-	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sorcerer" by Gilbert
3:30 Howard Barlow,	Louise Flores, soprano	bert Stessel, conduc-	Harold Stokes's Orch.	and Sullivan
3:45 conductor	Three Cheers: trio	tor; soprano	Jimmy Livingston's Or.	Lincoln Quintet
4:00 "The Farmer Takes	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:15 the Mike"	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:30 CBS Singers, from	Barry McKinley; Nola	"The World Is Yours":	Benay Venuta; soloists;	Rockport Players
4:45 Toronto, Ontario	Day; orchestra	drama	orchestra	Rockport Players
5:00 "Music of the Two	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15 Americas"	drama	chorus; orchestra	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"The Scourge": drama-	"What Price Story"	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	tization	dramatization	Young People's Church
6:00 "Music for Fun"	WLW Summer Concert	"Society on the Air"	University Gilbert and	Dance Orchestra
6:15 "Music for Fun"	WLW Summer Concert	Commentator	Sullivan Company	The Friendly Singer
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Canadian Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News	Commentator	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatization
7:00 Phil Cook's Al-	Popular Classics	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Evening Concert
7:15 manac	Popular Classics	Dave Elman	Hollywood Swing Concert	Evening Concert
7:30 "Passing Parade"	"Budding Talent"; so-	"Interesting Neighbors":	Hollywood Swing Concert	Commentator
7:45 "Passing Parade"	loists; orchestra	informal interview	Hollywood Swing Concert	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Spy at Large": drama	Edward Arnold; Edgar	Hollywood Swing Concert	Gypsy Orchestra
8:15 Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Spy at Large": drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	Hollywood Swing Concert	Gypsy Orchestra
8:30 Lewisohn Stadium	"Songs We Remember"	John Carter; Fay Bain-	Hollywood Swing Concert	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Concert: N. York	"Songs We Remember"	ter, guest	Hollywood Swing Concert	Swanee Sixers
9:00 Philharm'nic-Sym-	"Win Your Lady": dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Grant Park Concert	"Headlines"
9:15 phony Orchestra	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Grant Park Concert	"Headlines"
9:30 Lewisohn Stadium	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	"Sunday Special"; vo-	Martin Albrecht, tenor
9:45 Concert: N. York	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	calists; orchestra	Fashion Parade of Song
10:00 Philharm'nic-Sym-	Network program	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 phony Orchestra	Network program	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 News comment	"Cheerio": talk; music.	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch	Good Will Hour
10:45 News comment	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch	Good Will Hour
11:00 News	News; Roundelay	News	Harold Stokes' Orch	Commentator
11:15 V. Lopez's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Journal of Living"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	James Le Shane, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	"Journal of Living"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Swing Patrol"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmothre"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Vocalists
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	Net.ork program	International Athletic	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Meeting from London	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	Boston Police-Firemen:	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	baseball game	Harmony team
1:45 Gospel Singer	Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Dean Dickens, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Concert Band
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Concert Band
2:30 "Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	"Accordiana"	Sport reports	"Words and Music"
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Words and Music"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"	Gov. Hurley; Mayor To-	"In the Music Room"
3:15 Community Bulletin	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	bin in State vs. City	Sport reports
3:30 The Pittsburghers.	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Officers' ball game.	Sport reports
3:45 Piano soloist	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport reports
4:00 "Summer Sere-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Four O'Clock Revue"
4:15 nade"; organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Hits and Encores	Sport reports
4:30 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Swing Trio	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:45 Lois Ellman	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"	Gypsy Caravan	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 The Eaton Boys	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 "Songs for You"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Network program	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	Alias Jimmy Valentine:	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Viewpoints"	dramatization	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	James H. Brennan, talk	"Headlines"
7:30 "On the Trail"	Francis E. Kelly, candi-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Message to Motorists"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	date for Governor	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 Ted Husing; Con-	"If I Had the Chance":	Burns and Allen; Glen	"Studies in Contrast":	Christian Science Lec-
8:15 nie Boswell; orch.	interviews	Gray's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	ture
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Christian Science Lec-
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Red Norvo's Orchestra	ture
9:00 "The 39 Steps":	America's Rhythm Mas-	J. Cherniavsky Orch.;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:15 dramatization	ters	vocalist; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Music from Many Lands
9:30 "The 39 Steps";	America's Rhythm Mas-	Grant Park Concert	"Famous First Facts"	Organ recital
9:45 dramatization	ters	Grant Park Concert	"Famous First Facts"	Vocalist; orchestra
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobblies": drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Milwaukee County	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Amateur Hour
10:45 Park Concert	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Amateur Hour
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

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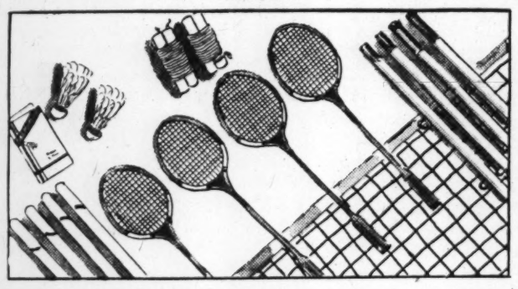

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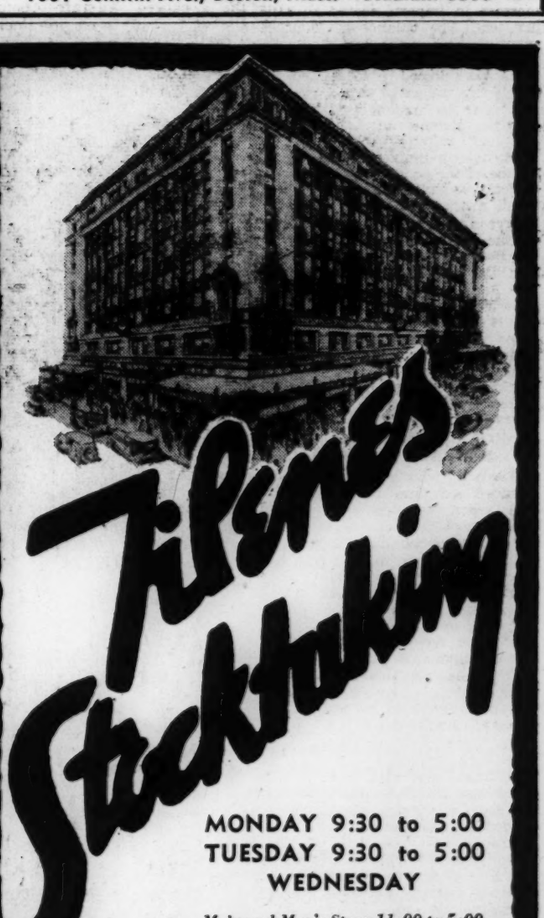


Filene's Stocktaking

MONDAY 9:30 to 5:00
TUESDAY 9:30 to 5:00
WEDNESDAY

Main and Men's Store 11:00 to 5:00

(Basement opens at 9:30 as usual)

reductions of 1/4, 1/3, 1/2

(In some cases more)

It's here at last—Filene's famous stocktaking sale . . . the sale men and women from all over New England wait for, phone for, write for . . . the sale in which all small lots, broken sizes, buying mistakes, merchandise we will no longer carry, is marked down ¼, ⅓, ½ and in some cases even more for quick clearance. Come Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and SAVE. Filene's, Washington, Summer, Hawley and Franklin Streets, Boston.

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Increases 2 to 6 P. C. Over Previous Week

Business and Industry

Mexican Problems Wholly Unsolved By Expropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—President Lazaro Cardenas is being applauded for his recent declaration that Mexico has abandoned the idea of issuing 100,000,000 pesos worth of "national redemption" bonds to pay in part for the expropriated oil companies.

He announced that increased sales and the improved quality of the refined and crude oil led him to believe returns on the exportation of petroleum would soon be enough to guarantee payment of the debt through a 20 per cent deduction on all proceeds from the industry.

Such a problem however, cannot be solved so easily. The expropriation of the foreign oil companies has not solved the problem it sought to solve, that of aiding the laborers in the oil industry.

Rather their lot has taken a downhill trend as they find they cannot wrest from Government managers the same rights they wanted from the foreign companies. In their demands to the latter, they could always turn to the Government for help, but now that the Government itself is managing the petroleum industry, they must abide by its rulings whether they like them or not.

Workers' Wages Cut

Not only have the workers suffered deductions in wages but also, in most cases, the working staff has been greatly cut down. The difficulty encountered by Mexico in finding buyers for Mexican oil, has caused the plants to operate at a minimum because Mexico has inadequate storing facilities.

In the matter of railroads and increase in freight rates, the President has for the time being made himself popular by his decree that there would be no increase. But though the question of increase has only recently come to a head, it has for long been debated. The railways argue that it is imperative for them to make such increases, maintaining they transport many products at a loss.

In rebuttal to these allegations the industries state that, in all countries, the railroads have reduced their rates as they increase their business. However, they assert, this has not been done in Mexico where the rates have been steadily increasing over a number of years as the railroads enlarged.

Then also, there is the increasingly troublesome relation between imports and exports in Mexico. One of the main points discussed in a Bank of Mexico report deals with the upsetting of the balance of trade. The increase in exports during the first 10 months of the past year was 3.18 per cent compared with the same 10 months of 1936 while the increase in imports soared to 33.56 per cent. The balance in favor of exports, which in the first 10 months of 1936 was approximately 261,000,000 pesos was reduced to 153,000,000 pesos during the same period of 1937.

It must be understood that the shift in commercial balance is a sign, not only of the restriction of Mexican manufacture, but also a decline of the possibility of payment of debts. In spite of exports, it was found necessary to draw from the reserve and from there comes the decline in the balance reported by the Bank of Mexico. On December 31, 1936, the statement issued by the Bank of Mexico showed the metallic reserves of the Bank to be 193,044,659.10 pesos which, as compared with the sum of bills and deposits and other obligations of the bank, was a reserve of 67 per cent. The statement issued by the Bank on March 12, 1938, showed the metallic reserves to be 109,830,222.06 pesos or a reserve of 39.78 per cent.

Heavy Federal Spending

Observers who have followed the Mexican economic troubles for several years, attribute the present condition of the Bank of Mexico to the unwise openhanded methods of the Government in its spending. They feel that, if the Mexican Government had attempted to spread its program over a period of five or six years instead of two, the situation could have been avoided. Instead, millions of pesos were spent in the Laguna Cotton District, in road building, in irrigation projects and others without regard for the depleted conditions of the Government funds.

In order to fulfill its obligations and meet payments, the Government was forced to fall back upon the Bank of Mexico. The Bank furnished as much as it could out of its funds, but there finally came a time when it could no longer dole out money in this manner. At that time it became necessary to sell gold from its vaults to other countries, gradually draining the reserves.

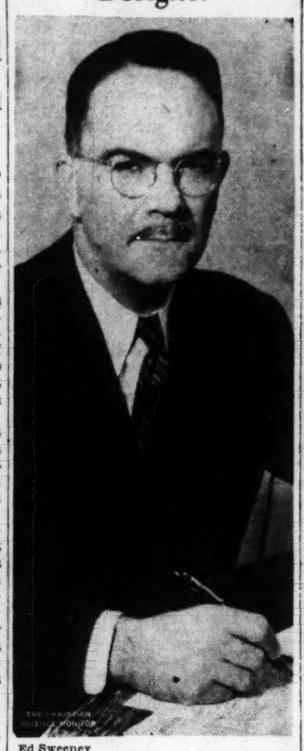
Today, there are practically no dollars coming into the country through the banks, except for those used to pay the mining industry pay rolls. There is also a thin inflow of dollars from the tourist trade, which has steadily declined since the expropriation and the recent Cedillo revolution. Thus, the banks have been merely reselling the dollars which come into their possession and daily, according to the demand, the price of dollars rises or falls, since there is no stabilizing agency.

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Government's Petroleum Administrative Council, which operates the properties expropriated March 19 from 17 American and British oil companies, has announced a wage increase of 440,670 pesos (about $89,000) for its 15,000 employees.

The council said it had not been able yet, because of business conditions, to reach the wage level decreed by Government agencies Dec. 18, 1937—a decree which provoked a labor dispute that led to expropriation.

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Lazaro Cardenas said July 27 a reply would be delivered next week to Secretary of State Hull's note proposing arbitration of Mexico's expropriation of American-owned agarrian lands.

Designer



Ed Sweeney

Gardner W. Carr

New President of Menasco (Air Craft) Manufacturing Company

Airplane Company Seeks New Design For Private Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Design of aircraft motors to suit streamlined demands of commercial and private flying is the task cut out for Gardner W. Carr, veteran aeronautics engineer and executive who has been elected president of Menasco Manufacturing Company, already holder of many world speed records.

Albert Menasco, who pioneered in the development of air-cooled, inverted in-line engines, was elected a director and vice-president in charge of sales and technical development.

The company recently entered the light-plane field with a 50-horsepower engine. In co-operation with the Lockheed Aircraft Company, Burbank, Calif., it is now building a craft to be powered by two economical engines hitched to a single propeller. With this craft, they hope to produce the optimum in air transportation for private pilots and feeder-line transport companies, as well as to lead the way toward cheap cost through lighter weight in the whole field of commercial and military aviation. The present seven Menasco types range up to 260 horsepower.

Mr. Carr for many years was vice-president in charge of manufacturing for the Boeing Airplane Company in Seattle, and until last January was vice-president and general manager of the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore, builders of the Clipper planes plying the Pacific.

Robert E. Gross, President-Treasurer of Lockheed, and Cyril Chappelet, its Secretary, were elected Menasco directors, succeeding W. Keith Scott and W. R. Atwood, resigned.

Mr. Carr, a native of Roanoke, Virginia, attended the Manlius Military School in Milwaukee, graduated from the University of Washington with an engineering degree, and enlisted as an artillery private in the United States Army in 1917. He served in France and was discharged in 1919 with the rank of captain.

Tobacco Raisers Hold AAA Quotas Illegal

VALDOSTA, Ga. (AP)—Georgia and Florida tobacco growers on the eve of the 1938 sale season attacked constitutionality of the AAA farm marketing quotas and enjoined the penalty taxes.

Temporary restraining orders issued by State courts here and at Lake City, Fla., affecting auctions at 17 markets opening July 28 apparently headed the Government's second attempt at control of tobacco growing toward the Supreme Court where the first regulatory program under the Kerr-Smith Act was ruled invalid.

In Washington, Agriculture Department officials said they would defend the new farm law to the highest court if necessary.

A. J. Little, one of the attorneys bringing the suits, said it was estimated Georgia and Florida growers would have to pay penalties totaling around $4,500,000 if the Act was upheld.

He charged quotas for these states were insufficient.

Japan Best U. S. Customer For Steel in June Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japan was the United States' leading market for iron and steel shipments in June. The Department of Commerce reported Japan bought 36,186 tons, compared with 49,747 tons in May and 96,259 tons in June of last year.

Principal items were pig iron, steel ingots, wire rods and plate.

National Dairy Net

NEW YORK (AP)—National Dairy Products Corp., for the six months ended June 30, reported net income of $4,845,134 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 71 cents a common share. This compares with net income of $5,079,542 or 76 cents a common share in the like 1937 period.

Investment Trust Expenses Absorb One Fifth Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — According to Chapters I and II of Part Two of the Securities and Exchange Commission's investment trust and investment company study, submitted to Congress, operating expenses of management investment companies absorbed about 20 per cent of ordinary income from 1927 to 1936.

The survey revealed that expenses took as little as 16 to 18 per cent of income through 1932, advanced to a high of 30 per cent in 1934 and dropped to 22 per cent in 1936. From 1930 to 1936 annual operating expenses required slightly less than 1 per cent of average total assets.

All Costs Not Reflected

The Commission emphasized that all the costs of management to the public are not reflected in these figures, since in a number of cases companies paid for management and administration by commissions on distribution of securities, options, warrant, profit-sharing agreements and other forms of compensation.

The report declared that against average market value of total assets, net ordinary income of management investment companies averaged about 3 per cent over the 1930-36 period. Since total invested exceeded market value at all times after 1929, actual per centage returns were even lower.

Approximately 160 investment trusts and investment companies were in existence at the end of 1926, and 680 at the end of 1929, the report shows. Although, it added, about 1,100 investment companies and trusts had been formed in the years from 1927 through 1936, only about 560 companies were known to be active at the end of 1936, the smallest of any year-end subsequent to 1928.

It was disclosed in the report that total assets at market value of all the investment trusts and investment companies included in the study fluctuated widely during the period. At the end of 1927 the report said total assets did not exceed $1,800,000,000 but at the end of 1929 they approximated $6,200,000,000.

Assets Decrease

From the 1929 peak total assets decreased rapidly to about $2,500,000,000 at the end of 1932 and showed little change in 1933 and 1934. Considerable recovery was seen in 1935 and 1936 and at the close of 1936 assets approximated $4,300,000,000.

The report also showed that much greater fluctuation in total assets occurred than that shown by the year-end data. It estimated that they had reached $8,800,000,000 in the Fall of 1929, just prior to the crash in the stock market and fell to below $2,000,000,000 in the middle of 1932, the lowest point.

"It is estimated, however," the report added, "that in 1937 total assets at market value declined approximately 35 per cent, or about $1,500,000,000 to $2,800,000,000, a level about the same as at the end of 1933.

"This shrinkage in market value of total assets in 1937 is attributable in the main, to the decline in value of the assets of investment companies. Only a small part of this shrinkage is estimated to be attributable to liquidations of investment companies, repurchases of their own securities, and excess of dividend payments over ordinary income."

The report listed management investment holding companies having total assets of $20,000,000 or more on Dec. 31, 1936, as follows:

Name of company	Total assets in millions of dollars
Christiana Securities Company	535.2
United Corporation	249.1
Chesapeake Corporation	202.7
Alleghany Corporation	150.7
Solvay American Investment Corp.	133.7
American I. G. Chemical Corp.	*89.0
Mission Corporation	50.0
Niagara Shares Corp. of Maryland	50.4
Petroleum Corp. of America	47.9
American Superpower Corp.	46.7
American Cities Power & Light Corp.	45.3
Central States Electric Corp.	42.4
Empire Power Corp.	39.3
Hutchins Securities Company	31.0
International Power Securities Corp.	29.2
Electric Shareholdings Corp.	25.6
Italian Superpower Corp.	24.1
Home Fire Security Corp.	20.5

* March 31, 1937.

Rockefeller Fund Value $172,073,541

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks and bonds representing a book value of $172,073,541 were carried in the portfolio of the Rockefeller Foundation on December 31, last, the foundation reported. This compared with similar items representing a book value to the foundation of $172,546,008 a year previously.

Of the total, bonds represented $67,450,288 and stocks $104,623,253.

Among the securities listed in the report was a block of 1,077,008 shares of capital stock of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey which was carried on the books at $36,962,526 but which had a market value, based on Thursday's closing on the stock exchange, of $61,760,044.

Java's Sugar Production Shows Gain Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of sugar in Java since the start of the campaign in April to the first of June amounted to 111,782 long tons as compared with 85,834 tons during the corresponding period in 1937, an increase of 25,948 tons, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company.

This year's Java sugar crop is limited to 1,400,000 tons by government decree. Last year's production, also restricted to 1,400,000 tons, outturned 1,392,146 tons.

Exports during the current April-May period amounted to 129,012 tons as compared with 154,767 tons in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 25,755 tons. Sugar stocks on hand in Java on June 1 this year totaled 242,506 tons as against 122,700 tons on hand on the same date last year.

Federal Held Wheat, Cotton Stocks Millstone on Prices

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Folks here are pondering whether it is possible to have a continuous bull market in stocks, and a rising business trend, while the leading farm crops, wheat and cotton, sulk in the doldrums.

Wheat is the worst performer. It still sags, having dropped from $1.50 a year and a half ago, almost in a straight line down to 67 cents, one of the most perpendicular declines on record. It is now below the loan values recently placed on it by the Department of Agriculture, and these are the minimum allowed by law. While generally reckoned at an average of 60 cents, they amount to between 70 and 75 cents at Chicago, for the grade equivalent to the contract wheat, now selling under 70 cents.

And the statistics are even worse. The crops this year, now estimated at around 975,000,000 bushels, is close to a record, the biggest since 1931, and one of only six to top 900,000,000 bushels since records have been kept. Unless nature leans back and passes a miracle, it will so heavily exceed demand and exports next year that by July 1, 1939, the carryover will be a record of about 475,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 in excess of the previous record heritage left from the "roaring twenties" in 1931, and 200,000,000-300,000,000 in excess of "normal."

World Picture "Bearish"

And the world wheat picture is just as "bad." Current world crop estimate is about 4,200,000,000 bushels, another all-time record and about 400,000,000 bushels in excess of the world's eating habits.

Adding to the bearish picture is the recent guess from the weather people in Washington that the period of droughts is over for some years, so the AAA won't have nature's destructiveness to add to its own in keeping down the wheat crop. Last year's planted area of 80,000,000 acres was a record. Bribery and force will be necessary to keep next year's down to Congress's June mandate of 55,000,000 acres—itself representing an almost unprecedented reduction in one year. The Department of Agriculture wanted to cut it still further. Even the 55,000,000 acres will, in reasonable probability, produce a "normal" crop, meeting habitual demand without reduction in the inventory.

The Department of Agriculture expects to take up some 200,000,000 bushels on the new loan. Still the market will be glutted, both here and abroad. So wheat prices can hardly rise far or fast from present depressed levels, the lowest in five years and, on a gold basis, the lowest since the assizes under Henry VIII used to fix the prices by markets.

See No Floor to Wheat Prices

Wheat speculators are inclined to feel that the loan average of 60 cents fixes not a floor but a ceiling to wheat prices. Farmers don't have to make their thoughts up until New Year's whether to accept the loan or not. If the price rises above it they will probably sell. And if they accept the loan they have to promise to go along with the 55,000,000-acre reduction program—a stiff dose for the Mid-West which has been expanding its acreage to record levels in recent years while Southern farmers have been cutting their acreage back to pre-war levels. (The pre-depression acreage of both cotton and wheat used to be roughly the same, around 45,000,000 acres; last year the wheat acreage was 80,000,000 and next year's cotton acreage is estimated at 26,900,000.)

The cotton picture is nearly as bearish. The Department of Agriculture hates to think of another cotton loan for next fall, because the government's cotton-speculating agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, now has 7,000,000 bales on its hands, equal to more than a year's domestic consumption, higher than the previous peak in August, 1935, and over twice the worst accumulation reported by the unlamented Farm Board, while there is almost another 7,000,000 bales of American cotton carry-over abroad and foreign countries continue to undersell American.

Obliged to Make Loans

Mr. Wallace, however has to make a cotton loan, whether he likes it or not, if average cotton prices in the South dip below 8¼ cents any time next fall, and they aren't far from that level now. Cotton, too, has sold this spring at the lowest gold prices since Eli Whitney invented the gin.

Present estimates are that the cotton crop this summer will come back to normal, and run perhaps below 12,000,000 bales, against last year's all-time record of 18,945,000. If so this will be largely due to the remarkable "co-operation" of cotton-growers with the Department of Agriculture's acreage-reduction program.

In this connection Washington people are taking credit for the recent firmness of cotton prices. They continue to insist that their catch-as-catch-can program "works." Folks here call this adroit logic-spinning, and point out that acreage reduction is certainly in considerable part due to the depressed prices of cotton in recent months, which certainly weren't part of the program, since they left the Commodity Credit Corporation with about 1,700,000 bales of cotton high and dry taken in from 12-cent loans.

Is the Program "Working?"

In this sense the Department of Agriculture will, they say here, always be able to say its program "works" if it avoids stress on intermediate failure, for when the price gets out of hand on the downside it produces the same automatic shrinkage of output in the next crop year that an unplanned economy used to produce.

One of the easiest mistakes to make in a commodity futures market, it is being pointed out here, is to assume that a government loan program puts a floor under a protected commodity price, in the present state of the art of non-recourse loan making. In March, 1935, there was a 12-cent loan available on cotton. Mills thought it protected them and didn't hedge. Suddenly the price dropped 2 cents. Of the last cotton crop of 18,900,000 bales, only half was eligible for loans.

Acceptance of the current 40-80 cent loan on wheat (depending on location) puts the farmer in the Government's restriction program, and some don't like it and won't accept. Further, the 7,000,000-plus bales of government-held cotton, and the 200,000,000 possible bushels of wheat which the Government may get in coming months, must eventually come back on the market (or be destroyed), thereby putting a drag on the future price-recovery of both these commodities.

Auto Production Is Still Tapering Off

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive news reported a "further tapering off" in automobile production this week to 25,515 units as additional plants halted 1938 model assemblies for the change over to 1939 cars. Output this week compares with 30,570 last week and 88,149 this week a year ago.

The trade paper says "Further shrinkage in production is expected next week when it is understood Ford will shut down for the customary two-week vacation. Operations are expected to be resumed around Aug. 15."

Union Carbide's Earnings Drop in Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net income of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation for the second quarter, ended June 30, 1938, totaled $3,721,725, equal to 41 cents a share on 9,023,138 shares.

Second quarter earnings of 41 cents a share compare with 46 cents a share in the first quarter of 1938 and $1.16 a share in the second quarter of 1937.

Retail Business Off 4 to 12 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Average sales increased 2 to 6 per cent in leading retail centers this week over the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

Wholesale buying, with the fall buying apparently yet to be reached, was estimated at 6 to 12 per cent under last year's comparative figure.

This, the report noted, reflected continued improvement over the first quarter of this year, when volume ran 25 to 40 per cent under the comparable 1937 pace.

Resumption of consumer buying, hampered last week by prolonged rains in many sections, gave impetus to the retail gains which were only 4 to 12 per cent less than the 1937 comparative.

"Emerging slowly from one of the worst rainy periods ever experienced," says the review, "the New England States slipped back a little, which deepened the drop from 1937 sales to 2 to 6 per cent. Turning from rain-protecting apparel to Summer lines, sales picked up enough in the East to narrow gap from the 1937 total to 4 to 14 per cent.

"Generally improved sentiment in the Middle West was not supported by actual business gains, decline for the week lowering retail sales 10 to 30 per cent from last year's. Uneven gains in the Northwest brought sales up even with the 1937 total to 3 per cent above it.

"There was little improvement in the South, buying being held to necessities, but the year-to-year drop was unchanged at 6 to 10 per cent. Helped by intensive advertising, consumer buying in the Southwest broadened for the week, but loss from 1937 sales went to 3 to 9 per cent. Some retailers equaled last year's figures, but sales average for the Pacific Coast was 5 to 10 per cent under 1937.

"Many merchants recorded the largest sales this summer," the report said. "Lightweight apparel for men and women, luggage, sports equipment, traveling accessories and vacation necessities continued to provide the bulk of the volume. Contra-seasonal rise in grocery sales was strong."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A dramatic picture of the British iron and steel industry has just been given by the firm of Richard Thomas and Company; a firm which has attempted and done great things, and at last has been delivered bound into the hands of its competitors and the Banks.

The Company was born in 1884. Successive increases in size found it in 1913 with a capital of £800,000, and a leading reputation as a manufacturer and exporter of tin plate, a trade in which Britain was supreme.

War time expansion drove the company to buy collieries and notably the Redburn Hill Iron and Coal Company in Lincolnshire in the low grade ore beds. In 1918 Richard Thomas was a public company with an issued capital of £3,060,000; and the appetite for further expansion, both vertically and horizontally, was unabated. In this war and post-war period capital bonuses were scattered before the admiring shareholders.

The Company Expands

Then came the period of deflation; the industry's mad growth was over, the post-war boom collapsed, foreign trade shrank, aided by the overvaluation of sterling. By 1927 the capital was £5,910,000; debentures and mortgages amounted to a further £1,256,000, and the company was passing ordinary and preference dividends. Profits barely covered debenture interest and depreciation. The world slump followed, and soon Richard Thomas were making losses. As the economic tide turned, Sir William Firth was elected Chairman of the company.

With world recovery, the company's profits rose; the time was ripe for a reorganization of capital which wiped out some of the financial inheritance of the past boom and depression. Sir William wanted unification in the steel and tinplate industry; he could not achieve it by co-operation so he sought it by renewed purchase and expansion. Seventeen competing business were absorbed from 1932 to 1936.

By the end of 1936 Richard Thomas controlled 9 per cent of the national steel output, 42 per cent of the tinplate output and 16 per cent of the sheet output. The company controlled seven steelworks, six collieries and 217 tinplate mills. The capitalization had been simplified and the company was in a liquid condition.

Ambitious Scheme

And at this point Sir William Firth took off his coat and really began to seek expansion. The company secured the British rights to the continuous strip mill process of the American Rolling Mill Company; planned to build a complete new plant and renovate the Redbourn Steel Works. Soon after the plan was announced the company decided to place the strip mill not at Redbourn on the ore bed, but in South Wales, in a depressed area on the site of the old Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron & Coal Co. This South Wales site was remote from the ore, which would have to be transported, but was near coal and water supplies.

The new schemes were to increase the group's steel-making capacity from 1,100,000 to 1,650,000 tons per annum, or to nearly 12 per cent of national capacity. The group's sheet and tin plate capacity was to increase from 780,000 tons to 1,180,000 tons. The new mill alone would be able to supply all the demand of the British motor industry without difficulty. And if the mill operated at capacity it would cut tinplate costs of production by at least 30 per cent.

Sir William Firth estimated that the total cost would be £8,500,000. In January, 1937, the company obtained some £9,160,000 of new money by issue of first mortgage debenture stock and ordinary shares. But of this, part was needed for redemption of existing debenture stocks, and nearly £2,000,000 was wanting to cover costs of the new development. It was hoped to obtain this by bank overdraft and out of current profits.

Costs Above Estimates

But the original estimates proved far too small. Construction costs exceeded estimate both through higher prices of materials and of unforeseen difficulties on the site. The business downturn halved the export of sheets and tinplates. Liquid capital got tied up in rising stocks. To proceed with its scheme the company found itself in need of a further £6,000,000.

In order to get this money Sir William has had to come to terms with the British Iron & Steel Federation, the Banks, the Bank of England, and his existing shareholders and debenture holders. The scheme which has been devised provides £5,500,000 of new money by a banking consortium (against 4½ per cent prior lien stock) and £500,000 from ordinary shares issued to Securities Management Trust, controlled by the Bank of England.

Control passes to a committee of four: The Governor of the Bank of England (Chairman) Sir William Firth, Viscount Greenwood (Chairman of Dorman Long and Mr. E. H. Lever of the Prudential Assurance Company, representing trustees for the first mortgage debenture holders. The prior lien stock carries a sinking fund to redeem it in 17 years; but it can be converted into ordinary shares at the option of the holders. The committee of control will rule for seven years, and longer if necessary until the prior lien stock has been extinguished.

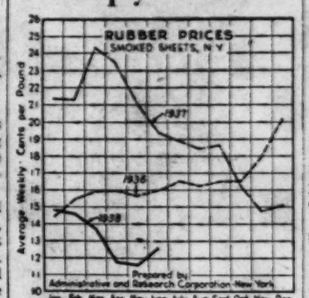
Monopoly Strengthened

The financial and economic policies of the new strip mill are handed over to the companies' competitors. (In addition to the committee of control, three directors of competing steel companies are appointed to the board of Richard Thomas). The new mill might have forced a general reduction in prices of plate and strip, to the damage of the older less efficient or obsolete plant, and to the advantage of the customer. The industry now congratulates itself that the danger of price-cutting is now past. The new mill may be allowed to operate at capacity, but probably it will have to buy production quotas from competitors.

The monopolistic position of the iron and steel industry is strengthened. Thanks to unfortunate underestimating of capital requirements, Richard Thomas instead of being a potential instrument of competition, becomes a unit in the monopolized system controlled by the British Iron and Steel Federation with the help of the Tariff Advisory Committee, and the backing of the Government.

Monopoly on producers' terms. A slight measure of independence is introduced by the independent Chairmanship of the Committee of Control; but only slight, since the links are strong between the Bank, the Government, the Tariff Advisory Committee, and the Federation. Richard Thomas has many years to wait before independence can be renewed.

Rubber Prices Off Sharply From 1937


RUBBER PRICES
SMOKED SHEETS, N.Y.
Average Weekly - Cents per Pound
1937
1936
1938
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of July 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.3 per cent during the week ended July 23, due primarily to a decline in wholesale prices of farm products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline followed advances of the preceding three weeks and placed the combined index of over 800 price series at 78.7 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.6 per cent higher than a month ago and 10.1 per cent lower than for the corresponding week of July, 1937.

Slight decreases occurred in average market prices of foods, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities. Hides and leather products and textile products groups advanced, and the three remaining groups, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials, remained unchanged from the previous week.

Wholesale prices of raw materials fell 0.7 per cent during the week, largely because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, copra, and pepper.

Commodity groups	July 23 1938	July 16 1938	July 24 1937	July 25 1936
All commodities	78.7	78.9	87.5	80.2
Farm products	69.3	70.7	88.4	81.4
Foods	74.3	74.4	86.0	81.0
Hides & leather prods	92.4	92.1	107.6	94.0
Textile products	65.8	65.7	77.9	70.2
Fuel & lighting mtls	77.4	77.4	78.6	76.8
Metals & metal prods	95.3	95.3	95.4	86.2
Building materials	89.3	89.3	96.8	86.8
Cremicals and drugs	77.0	77.1	83.8	79.1
Housefurnishing goods	87.9	88.0	91.6	82.6
Miscellaneous	72.5	72.6	79.2	71.3
Raw materials	72.2	72.7	85.7	79.5
Semimfg articles	74.4	74.3	86.9	75.5
Finished products	82.8	82.9	88.9	81.6
All cmds other than farm products	80.8	80.7	87.4	80.0
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	81.6	81.6	86.3	79.5

Millers and Dealers Of Grain Lose Fight For Cheaper Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grain millers and dealers in such strategic centers as Minneapolis, Duluth, Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City lost a long fight for more favorable freight rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rejected their plea that railroads be compelled to grant them stop-over rights on grain shipments for milling or storage purposes without application of a combination tariff which, in some instances, is considerably higher than the through charge.

The railroads had been given permission to grant stop-over privileges at these strategic centers until Dec. 1 because of emergency conditions in the grain industry. Today's order cancelled this privilege effective Dec. 1. The order had no bearing, however, upon transit privileges previously extended to certain interior milling points.

The commission said in its order that its three-year-old "rate-break" tariff is entitled to a thorough test under normal conditions, which it has not had "up to the present."

That tariff is a combination of the local charge to the immediate market, plus a proportionate (less than lower) rate from there to the ultimate destination of the shipment. The commission devised the scheme for the middle West in July, 1935. Exceptions were made, however, to give interior milling points the stop-over privileges.

The so-called "rate-break markets" had complained that they were entitled to the same treatment as the interior points.

New Refunding Plan By Warner Brothers

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., notified holders of $29,400,000 of 6 per cent convertible debentures due Sept. 1, 1939, of a refunding plan formulated under which new 6 per cent debentures due in 1948 will be offered in exchange for present debentures.

The new debentures will provide for a sinking fund amounting to 3 per cent of the aggregate amount for the first three years, 4 per cent for the next three years, and 5 per cent for the final three years, the announcement said.

The maximum annual sinking fund for the first three years will be $882,000.

The new debentures will be callable for the first three years at 101, for the next three years at 100½, and for the final three years at 100.

The present debentures called for an annual purchase fund of 3 per cent of the aggregate amount, provided debentures could be purchased below par.

Corporate Income In Second Quarter 62 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Second quarter profits of the first 157 companies to report earnings were 62 per cent below the comparable period last year, a compilation by the Associated Press indicated.

The business recession slashed aggregate income of this group from $346,584,400 as of June 30, 1937, to $131,783,400 at the close of the latest quarter.

Heavy Industries Hit

The most drastic slumps occurred in the so-called heavy or capital goods industries while those concerns supplying the wants of the ultimate consumer fared better.

A number important groups fell back into "the red." Steel manufacturers, railroads, railroad equipment and automobile accessory firms were among important industries unable to show a profit at the low level of activity prevailing during the second quarter.

Small manufacturers and producers falling in the "miscellaneous" category were hard hit. Fifty-five companies averaging less than $100,000 net income apiece for the three months, chalked up a decline from last year of 76 per cent.

Heavy industry was next in line. Machinery and automobile manufacturers earned two-thirds less than they did in the comparable period of 1937. Chemical concerns were 63 per cent behind last year's figures, electrical equipment manufacturers 60 per cent.

Building Firms Slump

Building equipment firms, normally among the most severely affected, reported a below-average slump of 53 per cent from the second quarter last year. This resulted mainly from the relatively high level of residential building activity throughout the country between March 31 and June 30, comparing favorably with last year. Prices, however, were down substantially, accounting for much of the setbacks.

Oil companies reported a decline in net profits of only slightly more than one-third. Utilities and food concerns saw income dip 14 and 12 per cent respectively.

The following tabulation shows second period earnings of major industries, the number of companies reporting, and the percentage decline in profits compared with the second quarter of 1937:

	No. Co.'s Reporting	Net Inc.	P.C. Decline
Foods	11	$15,294,000	12
Utility	7	54,356,100	14
Oil	13	15,268,000	33
Bldg equip	6	3,055,800	53
Elec equip	5	8,638,100	90
Chemical	8	7,688,500	93
Auto mfg	3	27,530,000	67
Machinery	9	3,283,200	67
Miscellaneous	55	9,180,100	76
Auto acces	12D	536,500	(X)
Rail equip	4D	605,400	(X)
Railroads	5D	1,037,300	(X)
Steels	19D	6,333,200	(X)

D—Deficit.
(X)—Profit last year, deficit this year.

Gold Imports Off In July 22 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold imports declined from $21,489,337 to $18,983,304 in the week ended July 22 and exports dropped from $24,829 during the preceding week to $1,575.

Silver imports fell from $5,540,422 to $3,466,851 and exports from $69,238 to 24,034.

The Commerce Department, releasing these figures, listed principal sources from which gold was obtained in the week ended July 22 as Japan, $11,747,855; Sweden, $3,840,000; and the Philippines, $1,092,556. The bulk of the silver came from France, which sent over $2,150,000 worth.

All of the outgoing gold and silver, the department said, went to Canada.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hancock 3700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Home Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Union Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug.	22

Other Massachusetts Saving Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	6
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug.	10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug.	10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug.	15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug.	17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug.	20

Banking Service
1817 · 1938
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
Assets of £123 millions. 860 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E. C. 2. and at 47 Berkeley Square, W. 1
Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day 1,304,240
1938 volume to date 155,564,132
1937 volume to date 249,222,597

Leading Stocks Up Moderately In Slow Market

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP) — Although momentum was lacking, leading stocks came back fractions to a point or so in today's brief market.

The lagging steels and motors of the preceding session led the slow forward move. Improvement was slight in most departments, and many issues were at a standstill. There was also a handful of losers at the start of the final hour.

Tending to restrict dealings was the absence of numerous traders from Wall Street, these succumbing to the hot weather urge for an early holiday start.

Business news was still cheerful, with steel operations next week expected to show another upturn.

Stocks on the advancing side included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Commercial Solvents, Westinghouse, National Cash Register, and Richfield Oil.

Unchanged to down moderately were Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, Philip Morris, Boeing, Oliver Farm and Standard Oil of N. J.

Bonds were becalmed in a narrow market today in quiet week-end trading. Minor gains and losses were the rule throughout the list.

Traders followed the listless motions of the stock market as a guide to go slow in pushing the sweeping summer recovery drive. But most second-grade corporate bonds in the trading limelight recently took close to the tops of the advance as hopes for further business improvement continued to dominate sentiment.

A few relatively inactive issues were wide movers. Cleveland Shore Line 4½s jumped 9 on the sale of 2 bonds.

Small gains were recorded in American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Illinois Central 4s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Northern Pacific 4s. Offsetting these were minor dips in Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Treasury and foreign dollar bonds were little changed either way.

Wheat Prices Show Irregular Uptrend

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—All trade factors governing wheat price fluctuations today were summed up in an irregular and somewhat uneasy market despite an upward trend.

Prices dipped fractionally and then recovered and rose at times about ½ cent.

Holidays at Liverpool today and Monday eliminated guidance from that market, but Rotterdam wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ up. Further buying credited to export interests appeared here.

Corn prices were fractionally lower most of the session, being influenced by favorable crop conditions and a pause in export business. Oats and rye showed practically no change and provisions were only slightly higher.

Business Personals

At an adjourned special meeting of the holders of the $4 cumulative preferred stock of Standard Gas and Electric Company held at Wilmington, Del., Benjamin L. Allen and John K. MacGowan were elected directors of the company.

Charles E. McCarthy has been elected a member of the board of directors and also a member of the executive committee of Allied Stores Corporation, it was announced. Mr. McCarthy joined the corporation as general controller about four years ago and in recent months has been supervising the administration of a number of store units. He was formerly with Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., Brooklyn.

Stanley L. Phraner, formerly with Lord & Co., has joined Standard Statistics Co., Inc., New York.

Ernest A. Tupper, formerly chief of the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics of the Commerce Department, has been appointed chief statistician for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In his new position, Mr. Tupper will assist in co-ordinating certain economic studies to be undertaken by the bureau at the request of the joint Congressional departmental committee studying the monopoly problem.

John H. Goss has been elected president and general manager of Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Goss, formerly executive vice-president and general superintendent, succeeds his brother, Edward O. Goss, who passed on recently.

The election of Fred Meissner, president of Meinhard Greeff & Co., Inc., and Vincent Cullen, president of National Surety Corp., as directors of Commercial Investment Trust Corp., has been announced. National Surety and Meinhard Greeff are wholly owned subsidiaries of the C. I. T.

F. G. Shattuck Net

NEW YORK (AP)—F. G. Shattuck Co., operators of restaurants and candy stores in New England and middle Atlantic states, reports for the second quarter consolidated net income of $110,574 after depreciation, Federal and state social security taxes, equal to 9 cents a share, compared with $124,325 or 10 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $201,036 or 16 cents a share for the June 1937 quarter.

McGraw-Hill Net

NEW YORK (AP)—McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and subsidiaries, reports a net income of $92,973, equal to 15 cents a share on the common stock, for the quarter ended June 30. This compares with $301,209, or 50 cents a share, in the June 1937 quarter and $173,499 or 29 cents a share in the March 1938 quarter.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	81	81	81	— ⅝
119¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	41	41	41	Jul 29
12¾	8¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	12	11½	12	— ⅛
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1a)		20½	20½	20½	Jul 29
24⅞	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	24⅝	24	24⅝	
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	4	61½	61	61	— ¾
1¾	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 29
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	3	11⅛	11	11	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1¾	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 27
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	3	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	13⅜	11⅛	11½	Jul 29
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Jul 27
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	19⅝	18¾	19	Jul 29
10	4½	Allen Industries	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 29
134	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	177	177	177	—3½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (¼a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 27
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Stra	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
68½	38	Allied St pf (8)	1	63	63	63	—1
84½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	8	50⅜	50¼	50¼	— ¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 29
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	74⅜	74	74	Jul 29
83	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	5	81¾	80¾	81¾	Jul 28
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	39	39	39	
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅜
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166½	166½	166½	Jul 29
32¼	13⅝	Am Car & Fdy	9	28⅜	27⅝	28¼	+ ¼
53	28	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	49½	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	6	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
115¾	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112⅞	112¾	112⅝	Jul 28
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	9	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	13	13	13	Jul 29
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	10	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jul 29
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	11	10¾	10¾	Jul 29
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅝	4½	4½	Jul 29
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 29
2¼	1½	Am Ice	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	— ½
8¾	4⅛	Am International	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	7	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdv (.60e)	3	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	7	36½	35¼	35¼	Jul 29
107	89½	Am Met &Mv pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	+7½
7¼	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	9	6	5¾	5¾	
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	3	37¼	37	37	Jul 29
37⅜	16½	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	2	33⅜	33½	33½	Jul 29
17	9	Am Rad & St S	18	15½	15¼	15¾	
22⅜	13½	Am Roll Mill	19	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	5	79¼	79	79	
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.80)	1	18½	18⅛	18½	
15¾	7½	Am Seating	8	14½	14½	14½	
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	19	50½	49½	49¾	
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)		128¾	128¾	128¾	Jul 27
55	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	51½	54¼	51½	+ ¾
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	4	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	2	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
13½	12	Am Stove	1	14	14	14	+ ½
31	31½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	5	73¾	73¼	73¾	— ⅜
118⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)		112	112	112	Jul 29
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	19¼	18⅞	19	Jul 29
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	142	142	142	+ ½
85½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86¾	86	86¾	Jul 28
88	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	87½	87¼	87¼	— ¾
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	141	141	141	+ ¾
8½	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	8	8	8	
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	18	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)		80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6½	6¼	6½	Jul 29
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	3	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	7	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
38	21	Anaconda	57	36⅛	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	48	47	47	Jul 27
19⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jul 29
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	29	29	29	Jul 26
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jul 25
7	3⅞	Arm Ill pf	1	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	55	55	55	Jul 29
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	44¾	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
11	5½	Arnold Const (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	4	6¼	6	6	Jul 28
3¼	1	Assd Drv Goods	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	3	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	3	72⅛	70	71	Jul 29
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	24	24	24	Jul 29
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	6	36⅞	36¼	36½	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	2	53	52	53	—1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	2	22⅝	22½	23⅛	— ¾
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 27
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Jul 29
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
107½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	— ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
45	8⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
58	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	57	57	57	Jul 29
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Jul 29
3¾	2	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jul 29
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼

B

11¾	9	Bald Loco ct	12	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	17	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ⅛
13¾	8½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
36	19	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	Jul 27
23⅜	14⅛	Barber Asphalt	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	20	19½	20	+ ½
17¼	9	Bavuk Cigar (.56¼e)	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 29
18⅝	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	18½	17¾	17¾	Jul 27
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf xw (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Jul 29
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)		75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
21½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	72	21¾	20½	21⅛	+ ½
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	48	48	48	Jul 29
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	93	59⅜	58½	58⅝	+ ⅜
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97	97	97	Jul 28
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	7	26½	25¾	26½	Jul 29
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	5	18½	18½	18½	— ½
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	17	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
30¾	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	12	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
14¼	9	Bond Strs	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 29
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
33	16½	Borg-Warner	3	31½	31	31⅜	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 28
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	25½	25	25	Jul 29
5⅜	3⅜	Bridgeport Brass	2	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
34½	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	23	33⅞	33	33	
38	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	3	38	37¾	38	Jul 29
3	1⅝	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jul 29
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	6	10	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	15	12	11½	11⅝	+ ½
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	34	32	33½	Jul 29
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 29
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	—1¼
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 29
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	12	6¼	6	6	
5½	3	Budd Wheel	5	5⅝	5½	5¼	+ ¼
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	8	22¼	21¼	21¾	Jul 29
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2½e)	2	37	37	37	— ¾
14½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	9	14⅜	14	14¼	
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	27	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	Jul 29
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
10	5¾	Butler Bros	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22½	22	22	Jul 28
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	4¼	4	4¼	— ¼
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	12	11¾	11¾	Jul 29
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	6	20¼	19¾	20	Jul 29

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	15	9¼	8¾	8¾	Jul 29
18½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	13	17⅞	17	17	Jul 29
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale	7	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	41	40½	41	Jul 29
8⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 26
18½	12¾	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	5	17¾	17½	17⅞	Jul 26
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	6	100	100	100	+ ½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	4	54¾	54¼	54¼	Jul 29
106	100½	Catero Tract pf (5)	1	105	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾	2	Celanese Corp	21	21⅜	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅞	87	Jul 20
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	24	23	23	Jul 29
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	2	5⅛	5	5	
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	Jul 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	7⅞	7	7	Jul 29
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 26
49¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	3	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ½
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	28	28	28	Ju 28
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	12	12	12	Jul 29
28½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	5	32	31½	32	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	42¼	42¼	43¼	Jul 26
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 26
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	2⅞	3⅛	Jul 27
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5	5	5	Jul 29
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 27
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	3	4¾	4½	4¾	Jul 29
15⅞	8½	Chi Mail Order	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 29
1¾	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 29
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jul 22
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44	44	44	Jul 27
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock-Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 27
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2¾	2	2	Jul 29
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 29
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
9¾	3¼	Childs Co	37	10⅜	9¾	10	+ ⅛
78½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	61	71½	70	70½	+ ¾

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11	11	11	
8½	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27	10⅜	Clark Equip	1	24	24	24	Jul 29
27⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	5	27¾	27	27	Jul 29
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	2	23	22½	22½	— ½
141	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	15	141½	139½	141	+2
63	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 26
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
95½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Jul 27
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	11	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+ ½
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	5	17	16½	16½	Jul 29
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
23¾	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	4	19½	19½	19½	Jul 28
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	Jul 29
16½	9	Col Piet vte (2½%f)	5	14¼	14	14	Jul 29
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	
98½	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	92¾	91½	92¾	Jul 28
49½	23	Coml Credit (4)	9	48¾	47⅞	48½	
103	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	103	103	103	Jul 29
54⅜	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	4	53	52⅜	53	
107	91	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	98	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	28	1¼	1¼	1¼	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	1	39	38½	38½	— ½
28	22¼	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	12	26½	26½	25⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+1⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	9	26	24½	24½	Jul 29
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	4	15⅜	15½	15½	
10½	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9	9	9	Jul 29
30½	17	Cons Edison (1⅛e)	13	28	27⅞	28	
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99	98¾	98¾	Jul 29
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	Jul 28
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 28
6⅞	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 29
7½	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Jul 29
1⅝	¾	Consol Textile	8	¾	¾	¾	Jul 29
8⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	4¾	4½	4½	Jul 29
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19½	19¼	19½	
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	+1
17½	13¾	Container Corp	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	11	25⅜	24¾	24¾	— ¼
23¾	14	Cont Bak B	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	100	100	100	Jul 29
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	4	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Jul 29
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
6	2¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
13¾	⅞	Cont Motors	21	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
25¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	7	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
63⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
167⅝	162	Corn Products pf (7)	2	165½	165½	165½	—1½
5¼	2¾	Cotv Inc	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34¾	19	Crane Co	10	33¼	33	33	— ⅛
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	112	112	112

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
100	Air Assoc (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Air Investors	1⅞	1½	1½
100	Air Inv war	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	56½	56¼	56¼
200	Alum Co Am	108¾	107	107
150	Al Co Am pf (6)	103¼	103	103
50	Alum Ltd	115¼	115¼	115¼
100	Am Cap pf (3⅜k)	24½	24½	24½
100	Am CP&L pf (1½h)	27	27	27
100	Am CP&LA (1½h)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Am Cit P&LB	24¾	24¼	24¼
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Am Fork&H (.40e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Am Gas&El (1.40)	5½	5½	5½
500	Am Gen	15	14¾	15
200	Am LT (.90e)		11	11
200	Am Maracaibo	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Am Republics (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Ark Nat Gas A	1	1	1
200	Asso G&El A	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	AustinSilver M	2½	2½	2½
200	Aviation & Tran	36	36	36
50	Axton-Fisher A	4¾	4½	4¾
400	Baldwin Loco war	2	2	2
400	Barium Sta Stl	5	4¾	4¾
500	Bellanca Aircr	8½	8½	8½
50	Bens & Hedges	22	22	22
25	Bens & Hed pf	10½	10⅜	10⅜
200	Bliss (E W)	1½	1½	1½
200	Blue Ridge	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Breeze Corp	6¼	6	6
600	Brewst Aero (.20e)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Brill A	4¼	4	4
200	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
100	Can Marconi	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Carib Syn	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Carrier Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Cen St El	5½	5½	5½
-25	Cen St E cv pf n	7½	7½	7½
100	Chamb M W St. (.80)	53	51	52¾
17500	Childs pf	9½	9½	9½
100	Cities Service	40¾	40⅜	40¾
200	Cit Svc pf	5½	5½	5½
100	Cleve Tract	3	3	3
100	Colon Develop	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Colo Fuel & I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Colum O&G	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Comm Wat Svc	72	72	72
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	72	72	72
200	Cons Ret Strs	4½	4½	4½
1800	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Cuban Tob	5	5	5
400	Del Gray Ir (.04)	2	2	2
100	Dubilier Cond	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	East G&F 6pf	18	18	18
2400	El Bond & Sh	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf(5)	½	½	½
100	Equity Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Esquire-Crn(1.20a)	5	5	5
100	Fairchild Avi(.15e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Fidelio Brew	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Fisk Rub	4½	4½	4½
200	Ford Mot Ltd	48	48	48
50	Gen Pub S pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Glen Alden Coal (¼e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Grand Nat Films	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Grand Rap V (¼e)	9	9	9
100	Gray Tel PS	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
150	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	28½	28½	28½
100	Greenf T & D	7	7	7
300	Gulf Oil (6e)	45	44¾	44¾
200	Gypsum Lime&Alab	7	7	7
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	15	15	15
100	Humble Oil (¾e)	70	70	70
400	Hummel-Ross F	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Hummel-Ross P	3	3	3
100	Int Pap&Pow war	26	26	26
100	Internat Pet (1½a)	8½	8½	8½
100	Inter Util A	5½	5½	5½
30	Inters Pw Del pf	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Invest Roy (.06)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Jacobs (F L)	70	70	70
10	Jer C P & L 6 pf (6)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Kingsb Brew	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Kingston Prod	7⅞	7¾	7¾
100	Krueger Brew	52½	52	52
500	Lake Shore M (4)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Lehigh C & N	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Lion Oil (1)	14¼	13⅝	14¼
1400	Lockheed Aire	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
25	Longls L pf B (3)	1¾	1½	1½
1100	Majestic Rad & T	35	35	35
30	Manget Strs pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Mass Util Asso	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	McWill Dredg	121½	121½	121½
25	Mead John (3a)	14	14	14
200	Mich Bumper	2½	2⅜	2½
600	Michigan G & O	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	76	76	76
30	Minn P & Lt 7pf(7)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Molybdenum	2	2	2
100	Monroe Loan (.05e)	7¼	6¾	7¼
1500	Mount City Cop	5½	5½	5½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Murray OhMfg(.15e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Nat Trans	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nat Tun & Mines	45	45	45
200	Nehi Corp	95	95	95
10	NY P&L $7 pf (6)	105	105	105
10	NY P&L 7pf (7)	8	8	8
200	Niag Hud Pow	38	38	38
100	Niles-Bem-P	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1½	1½	1½
100	No Am Lt&Pw	95	95	95
75	Ohio Ed pf (6)	16	15¾	15¾
400	Pan-Am Air (¾e)	4¾	4½	4¾
3200	Pantepec Oil	30	28¾	30
150	Pender Gr A (3½)	5¾	5¼	5¾
1100	Pender Gr B	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pa-Cent Airl	92½	92½	92½
100	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	66	66	66
100	PaWat&Pow(4½e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Pharis T&R(.30e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	24	23¾	24
70	P S Ind $6 pf	¼	¼	¼
50	Pub Ut Sec pt pf	19	18½	18½
200	Raym Cons (1)	33½	33½	33½
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Reynolds Inv	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	St Regis Pap	58	58	58
50	St Regis Pap pf	16½	16½	16½
50	Selby Shoe (½e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Indus	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Selected Ind-cv	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Seversky Aire	109	109	109
100	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	4	4	4
100	Simplicity Pat	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Solar Mfg	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	So Coast (.15e)	28	28	28
200	So C Ed $ pf (1½)	23½	23½	23½
100	St Pow & Lt pf	6½	6½	6½
200	Steri Alum Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	6	6	6
100	Taggart	25¾	25½	25½
900	Technicolor (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Texon Oil&L (.45e)	5	4¾	5
2600	Tob Prod Exp (.375g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Tonopah Min	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Trans-Lux	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Transwest Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tri-Cont War	11	11	11
300	Tung-Sol Chat	11¾	11½	11¾
400	United Aire war	¾	¾	¾
1700	Unit Cig-Wt-Strs	4	4	4
1100	Unit Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Unit Gas war	2½	2½	2½
100	Unit Lt&Pow A	24¾	24¾	24¾
300	Unit Lt&P2pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Unit Shipyds A	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	77	77	77
100	U S Foil B	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	U S Radiator	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Univ Corp vtc	41	41	41
25	Utah P&L pf (2.33k)	31½	31½	31½
100	Utility Equit	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Wentworth Mfg	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	West Air Exp	6½	6½	6½
100	Williams (RC) (.45e)	10	10	10
100	Wilson-Jones (¾e)			

Copper Prices Up Another 1/8c Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of domestic copper was raised another ⅛ of a cent a pound to 10⅛ cents today, the fifth intrease in the metal thus far in July.

Today's boost brought the price to the highest level since Jan. 28 when it was lowered from 10¼ to 10 cents, a quotation which was maintained until May 19 when it was lowered to 9 cents.

From the 9 cent level copper began its steady creep upward, advancing to 9¼ cents on June 30 and to 9½ cents a day later. On July 5 it was boosted another ¼ cent to 9¾ and on the 22nd it was marked up ⅛ of a cent to 9⅞. The 10 cent quotation, the last prior to today's was posted on July 25.

As on previous occasions recently, the markup in the domestic price was preceded by higher foreign markets, copper selling abroad today as high as 10.27½ cents, under brisk demand.

Reserve Balances $14,000,000 Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that reserve balances of member banks decreased $14,000,000 in the week ended July 27.

Idle money in the institutions on July 27 totaled approximately $3,040,000,000, the same as a week earlier.

The decline in reserve balances resulted from increases of $7,000,000 in Treasury cash, $8,000,000 in Treasury deposits with reserve banks and $29,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of $2,000,000 in reserve bank credit. Increases of $13,000,000 in gold stock and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency, and a $17,000,000 reduction in money in circulation offset the decline in balances to some extent.

Brokers' Loans Off $17,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $469,000,000. The week ended July 27 and the total represented a decrease of $17,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,141,000,000.

Pullman Fares Go Up Next Monday

CHICAGO (AP) — The Pullman Company announced rates for all Pullman car accommodations—with the exception of upper berths—would be advanced 5 per cent next Monday.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently authorized the increase after denying a request for a ten per cent hike.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct	8.60	8.65	8.56	8.62	+.05
Dec	8.66	8.73	8.63	8.70	+.07
Jan	8.69	8.75	8.69	8.72	+.07
Mar	8.72	8.80	8.71	8.77	+.07
May	8.78	8.80	8.74	8.80	+.06
July	8.81	8.87	8.81	8.85	+.06

Spots 8.72, up 5 points.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Copper firm; electrolytic spot 10.12½; export 10.37½; 42½. Tin steady; spot and nearby 44.25; forward 44.35. Lead steady, spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and wolframite unchanged.

Republic Steel Cuts Loss

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Consolidated net loss of Republic Steel Corporation and subsidiaries for the second quarter of 1938 after deduction of all charges amounted to $2,856,317, the quarterly income statement said. This compares with net loss of $3,062,564 for the first quarter of 1938.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
September	10.80	10.85	10.72	10.78	—.05
December	11.05	11.13	11.03	11.03	—.04

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
9	Ala Pow 4½s 67	82½	82½	82½
1	Rm G&E 5s2028	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Am Rad 4½s 47	106¼	106	106
10	Ark Lou Gas 4s 51	103	102⅞	103
7	As Elec 4½s 53	43¾	43½	43½
10	As G&E 5s 50	32¼	31¾	31¾
1	As G&E 4½s 49C	29¾	29¼	29¾
3	Atlan City El 3¼s 64	100½	100½	100½
4	Bell T Can 5s '57B	121	121	121
11	Birming Gas 5s '59	71	70½	71
1	Can Pac 6s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	105	105	105
7	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	103¼	103	103¼
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '81 H	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Cen Ohio L&P 5s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Cen P&L 5s '56	94½	94½	94½
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	83½	83½	83½
11	Cen St El 5½s '54	35¾	35	35
2	Cen St El 5s '48	35½	35½	35½
3	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	54¾	54½	54¾
5	Chi Rap Tran 5s '27	46¼	46¼	46¼
14	Cities Ser 5s '50	64¾	64⅝	64⅝
17	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101¼	101	101¼
5	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	62¾	62¾	62¾
15	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	63	62½	63
1	Con Gas Utl 5s '43 st	64½	64½	64½
1	Crucible St 5s '40	101½	101½	101½
6	Del El Pow 5½s '59	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106	106	106
8	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	EastG&F 4s '56 A	77½	76½	77½
3	Elmira Wat L 5s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
27	Emp O & R 5½s '42	101	100¾	101
2	Fed Water 5½s '54	77	77	77
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	91½	91½	91½
3	Gatin P 5s '56	104¼	104	104¼
1	Gen Pub S 5s '53	86	86	86
2	Geo Pow 5s '57	92	92	92
2	Geo P&L 5s '78	56	56	56
2	Hackan Wat 5s '77A	103	103	103
1	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	96½	96½	96½
5	Hous Lig & P 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	93	92¾	92¾
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	85	85	85
7	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	100½	99¾	100½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	85	85	85
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	54	54	54
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	53¾	53¾	53¾
4	Ind P&L 5s '37 A	104½	104½	104½
2	Int P Ser 5s '52 F	58	58	58
3	Inters Pow 6s '52	35¼	35	35
1	Inters Pow 5s '57	56½	56¼	56¾
1	Inters P Svc 5s '36D	81¼	81¼	81¼
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	99	99	99
7	Ia Pub Ser 5s '57	105	105	105
1	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Mid St Pet 4½s 45A	89¾	89	89¾
6	Minn P&L 5½s '78	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Mitsui Bk 5s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	81½	81½	81½
2	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	84	84	84
2	N Eng G&E 5s'50	56¼	56¼	56¼
17	N Eng G&E 5s '47	60¼	59¾	60¼
2	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	N Eng Pow Co 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	105	105	105
9	NY Pow&Lt 4½s'80	108	107¾	107¾
15	NY St E&G 4½s 80	96½	85¾	95¾
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	51	50½	50½
11	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	103¾	103¼	103¼
6	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Nor west El 6s '45st	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107¼
3	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104	104	104
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	115¾	115¾	115¾
10	Pac P&L 5s '55	72½	71¾	72½
4	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	85½	89¼	89¼
1	Pen El 4s '71 F	93	93	93
1	Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	98	98	98
1	Peo Gas2L&C 4s '81B	93	93	93
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	72½	72½	72½
1	Portland G&C 5s '40	66¼	66¼	66½
1	Potome Ed 5s '56 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Pug8d P&L 5½s '49	78¾	78½	78¾
1	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	St L Gas & C 6s '47	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105	105	105
2	So Cal Ed 3¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
2	So Ind Gas 5½s '52	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	54½	54½	54½
2	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	30¼	30¼	30¼
4	Starrett Corp 5s '50	94	93¼	93¼
42	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	96	94¾	96
20	Tex El S 5s '60	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Tex P&L 5s 2022 A	104	104	104
1	Tex P&L 5s '56	89½	89½	89½
10	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	80	80	80
1	Unit L&Ry5½s '52	81¼	81¼	81¼
2	Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	54	54	54
3	Stand G&E 6s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Wash Wat P 5s '60	106	105	106
1	W Un G&E 5½s '58A	93¾	93½	93¾
1	3W Tex Ut 6s '57A	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	W Newsp Un 6s '44	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Wisc P&L 4s '66A			

Foreign Bonds

3	Fin RM Bk 6s '61 st	103½	103½	103½
2	Medellin Col 7s '51	10	10	10
4	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	79½	79½	79½
9	Pied El 6½s '60 A	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Saxon Pub Wk 6s '37	25	25	25
1	Unit El Svc 7s '56	59½	59½	59½

(Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (ww) Warrants.

Wheat Prices Are Lower This Week, On Big Crop News

CHICAGO—Faced by almost record world's available supplies, more than a billion bushels in excess of consumers' requirements, wheat traders are struggling with sharply lower prices.

According to latest authoritative figures, the aggregate available amount of wheat including carryover for the current season in all countries save Russia and China is 4,850,000,000 bushels, the largest total ever known except for the 1932-33 period. This total contrasts with consumers use averaging 3,750,000,000 bushels a year.

Price Lowest in Five Years

Despite expectation that the United States Government loan would serve as a check on domestic price declines, all deliveries of wheat in American markets have dropped to levels unreached before since 1933, and September delivery here has sold at as much as 10 cents a bushel under the Federal loan basis. A reason given is that large quantities of wheat which were owned by farmers, and had been held unsold at country and terminal points until announcement of the government loan level, have since been quickly disposed of.

Compared with a week ago, the Chicago wheat market this morning ranged 1⅜-2¼ cents lower, corn was 1⅞-3⅜ down, oats 1½-1⅝ off, rye showing 3⅜-3¾ drop, and provisions unchanged to 45 cents setback.

Acting as an offset in some degree for the heavy burden placed on the market has been purchasing by exporters. Buying of futures for export interests becomes notably persistent at times on the Chicago Board of Trade, September delivery being in demand, and in particular at 70 cents or below. How much wheat has been taken for actual shipment overseas is yet a mystery, but there are strong indications a goodsized total business was done with the European continent, where no differential import duty furnished advantage to British Empire-grown grain.

Big Corn Crop Seen

Threshing of winter wheat in the United States is rapidly drawing to a close, and the movement of spring wheat is increasing fast as harvesters have progressed northward, and penetrated into Canada. There is still a wide difference of opinion as to the size of this season's spring crops, with many traders inclined to believe that the weather conditions of late have minimized rust development sufficiently to result in somewhat larger yields than were anticipated on July 1. Chicago experts will issue new estimates both on the winter and spring wheat crops early next week.

Corn prices reflect splendid prospects for a bumper crop. Rye and oats have been influenced by enlarged hedging sales resulting from harvest movement of new grain.

Provisions are responsive to downturns of hog values and of cereals, as well as of cottonseed oil.

McGoldrick States New York City Faces $27,750,000 Deficit

NEW YORK (AP)—Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick said that New York City faces a prospective deficit of $27,750,000 in its next year's budget—from July, 1939, to July, 1940.

Mr. McGoldrick warned in a report to Mayor La Guardia and the board of estimate that "minimum increases" would swell the budget to $617,499,456, or more than $27,000,000 above this year's budget.

The Comptroller said the situation was of "gave concern" but would not threaten the city's credit.

The increases, he said, were largely due to salary hikes and mandatory contributions to pension funds.

Continental Oil Co. Net 27 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Company earnings for the second quarter of 1938 were $1,281,510. This is equivalent to 27 cents per share on the issued stock and compares with earnings of $4,193,335, or 89 cents per share, in the second quarter of 1937.

For the first six months of 1938, Continental earned $3,086,707, equivalent to 65 cents per share. Earnings for the same period last year were $7,884,529, or $1.68 per share.

Gross operating income for the second quarter of 1938 was $20,370,096, and for the first six months was $38,257,827.

Net working capital was shown on the current report to be $29,178,623, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 4.26 to 1.

Sees Upturn for U. S. Home Furnishings Industry

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Home Furnishings Exposition closed Saturday on a note of optimism after a two weeks' run.

Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart where the exposition was held, said: "Leading manufacturers feel the home furnishings industry should do better than average this autumn. Best gains at this market were in case goods, or bedroom, dining room and living room suites."

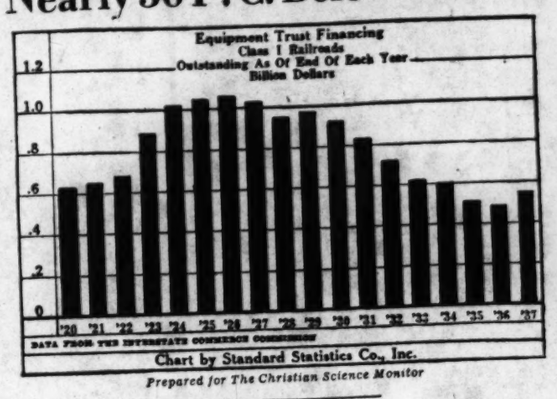
Mr. Whiting said kitchen equipment was in strong demand and more money was spent today on the kitchen than any other room in the home or apartment.

He said approximately 9,200 buyers attended the exposition.

AAA Pays Out $328,262,578

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that benefit payments and other expenditures for the last 12 months totaled $328,262,578. Expenses of the Washington and state offices were $20,636,470.

Equipment Trust Financing Nearly 50 P. C. Below '26 Peak



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Considering the remarkable record of railway equipment trust certificates as a group over a long period of years, this type of security stands pre-eminent among railway investments as a class. This is clearly evidenced by the infinitesimal losses suffered by holders of equipment certificates since the inception of this form of financing, and the abnormally low yields currently obtaining on many issues despite the drastic impairment of railway credit within the last year. As may be noted on the chart the total of equipment trust certificates outstanding is now only a little more than half that of pre-depression days, due to the absence of equipment buying, and the financial aid of government agencies.

Railroads' June Net Under 1 P.C. On Investment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that class one carriers had net railway operating income of $70,289,305 in the first half of this year. This compared with $299,466,034 in the first six months of 1937, and $369,416,250 in the same period of 1930.

The Association said the net railway operating income in the first half this year was at an annual rate return of .67 per cent on property investment. This compared with 2.84 per cent in the corresponding 1937 period and 3.46 per cent in the first half of 1930.

Class one railroads in June had net railway operating income of $25,000,803 or 1.18 per cent on investment. In June, 1937, the income was $59,354,317 or 2.8 per cent, and in June, 1930, it was $67,683,471 or 3.27 per cent.

Gross operating revenues for June totaled $282,139,794 compared with $351,651,222 in June, 1937, and $439,377,170 in June, 1930. Operating expenses in June amounted to $218,192,353 compared with $265,521,794 in June, 1937, and $330,732,585 in June, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first six months of 1938 totaled $1,636,408,495 compared with $2,086,873,083 in the same period last year and $2,658,254,307 for the first six months of 1930.

Operating expenses for the six months period amounted to $1,331,962,329, compared with $1,558,569,773 in the same period last year, and $2,048,678,522 for the corresponding 1930 period.

Sixty-one class one railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first six months of 1938, the Association said.

Consumption of U. S. Cotton During Year Off 2,000,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates world consumption of American cotton during the marketing year ending July 31 would be 11,100,000 bales.

This total, it added, would be 2,000,000 bales less than in the previous season, and 15 per cent less than the average for the last five years.

The Bureau estimated the surplus of American cotton on Aug. 1 would be 13,500,000 bales, compared with 6,200,000 a year ago and the previous high record of nearly 13,300,000 bales at the beginning of the 1932 season.

World consumption of cotton from other producing countries for the current marketing year was estimated at 15,250,000 bales compared with 17,900,000 bales in the previous season. The surplus of foreign cotton was estimated at 10,000,000 bales compared with 7,100,000 bales a year ago.

Continental Oil Co. Builds Pipe Line

PONCA CITY, Okla., (AP)—Continental Oil Co. announces the awarding of contracts to S. D. Bechtel Co. and the Osage Construction Co. for construction of a $2,000,000 pipe line from Lance Creek, Wyo., to Denver.

The Bechtel company will construct a 136-mile unit of eight-inch line from Lance Creek to Cheyenne. The Osage firm will build a 96-mile unit of six-inch line from Cheyenne to Denver. Both are to begin construction about August 5.

Dan Moran, President of Continental Oil, said it was "the largest pipe line project announced this year" and "should be a boon to employment, railroad shipments and business in general throughout the Rocky Mountain area."

The contract for another line from Lance Creek to Continental Oil's Glenrock, Wyo., refinery is to be awarded soon.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $10,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York city totaled $486,000,000. The week ended July 20 and the total represented a decrease of $10,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,142,000,000.

Livestock Prices Generally Steady During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Killers were unable to save much money on fed steers this week and the closing market was fully steady, with top holding at $13 and the bulk at $10-$12, meaning that the average cost of not only fed but grassy and shortfed steers for the week was around $11. Yearlings topped at $12.35 and heifer yearlings at $11.50, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

There were hardly enough common, medium and good grade offerings to meet trade requirements, this insuring a fully steady market on kinds selling at $10.75 down. Native and southwestern grassers turned mostly at $8-$8.75, kinds at $7 and below being very light and plain.

In hogs it was a two-way affair. Heavy hogs improved following a settlement of labor disputes in several small hog killing packing plants. Upturns amounted to 10-15c for the week, most 290-330 lb. butchers closing at $8.25-$8.80. But light hogs, weakened by a lower fresh pork market, sold off as much as butchers advanced, the top falling from $10.25 down to $10.50.

The corn belt

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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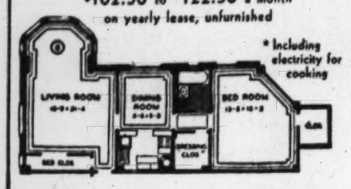
LONGWOOD TOWERS *Brookline*

A TYPICAL APARTMENT PLAN
3 rooms and bath
$102.50 to $122.50 a month*
on yearly lease, unfurnished



* Including electricity for cooking

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VALET
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TERRACE GARDENS
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T. ROGER KEANE, GENERAL MANAGER, LONGWOOD TOWERS, BROOKLINE

BACK BAY Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms.
FENWAY $25-$75. Furnished and Unfurnished.
RIVERWAY Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates. 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure. 8 minutes to Park St. 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager. 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 3 baths; finest location. Inquire on premises or call CAP. 7550.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
2 Room Kitchenette-Dinette Apartments
Modern improvements. Free refrigeration. Outside rooms. Convenient to subway.
RESIDENT MANAGEMENT
Longwood 3364

BROOKLINE (Coolidge Corner), 1476 Beacon St.—7 rooms, 2 baths. Inquire on premises or call CAP. 7550.

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
2 - 3 - 4 ROOMS
Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 FORD V-60 Standard Tudor, excellent condition, run less than 13,000 miles, private owner; $465. To see it, call L. D. HALLETT, COMmonwealth 4330, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MERIDEN, CONN.—High type home environment offered 2 or 3 children requiring special care and supervision. MRS. HAROLD G. LEARNED, 53 Washington St.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm products; moderate rates.

THE PINES, HOLLIS, N. H.
Home cooking. Prices $10, $12, $14 per week.
A. M. MUZZEY. Tel. 104-12

FOR SALE

HOTEL completely equipped directly on the Atlantic Ocean, marvelous beach, bathhouse, refreshment stand, gas station—a going institution with choice clientele; operates year round; good investment for couple wishing to be active and to live in semi-tropic climate where winters and summers under influence of Gulf Stream are most pleasant; cash $25,000, balance 6 per cent interest. Address reply Box O. L., The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida.

HOMES TO SHARE

WELLSBORO, PA.—Will share comfortable home; ideal for rest; $12 weekly, room and board. C. A. Alexander, 39 Austin St.

HOUSES TO LET

NEAR BOSTON—Unusual opportunity 7-room modern house, furnished or unfurnished, garage, fireplaces, $65-$75. Many advantages, beautiful location; ready Sept. or earlier. Write Owner, 98 Woodleigh Rd., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 0946-M.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

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ANDREW OLSON, Painter—Quality work, fair prices. 255 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0050. Same location over 20 years.

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JUNIPER LODGE
Great Cheabeague Island, Maine, offers seashore, country, boating, bathing, fishing, golf and tennis; sea foods, fresh vegetables; rates $17 per week, $3 per day.

LIME ROCK, CONN.—A beauty spot in Berkshire Hills, ideal for rest or recreation; all sports. Music Mountain concerts; delicious meals outdoors near waterfall. Write Lime Rock Lodge for information.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 73 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 8758 or Center Newton 3074

County in England, Smallest in Size, Tops in Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Rutland, smallest of England's counties, does not take part in the county cricket championships, but all the same it can claim to be champion county on one important score.

Latest Ministry of Labor statistics show that Rutland leads in having more of its men and women in jobs than any other county.

Rutland's jobless total is only 3.1 per cent of its population. England's average, according to the new figures, is 12.1 per cent.

Championship of the towns is gained by Hythe, Hampshire, a village with only one in 100 of its folk out of work. Not far behind is Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, with a jobless percentage of 1.5, which means that there are only 30 unemployed in Cottenham, and, the villagers say, they would have been at work if it had not been for the early summer drought which meant that less fruit-pickers have been needed recently.

Cotton Gin Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DONALSONVILLE, Ga. — The Planters Produce Company here claims to have ginned the first bale of 1938 cotton in Georgia, on July 22. The bale weighed 481 pounds and was graded middling.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—"COOPERATIVE HOUSE." Old Chelsea; 4 rooms, $90 up; fireplace, cross ventilation, casement windows; view.

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HOMES
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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 3232

FEW good lots, Marshfield Hills, Mass.; near church; good frontage, level, about one acre; ocean view. KEN. 0600.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted to represent grower of high grade, well known brand of avocados to sell retail trade and consumer, commission. For particulars address W. K. WALTON, Homestead, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE—Delightful guest apt. in beautiful home; 6 mins. from Back Bay by train; cool, quiet location; American plan, if desired; garage. 70 Upland Road.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro St.—Clean, comfortable rooms; near The Mother Church; parking place. Mrs. M. MacRitchie.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. CIrcle 7702.

LYNN, MASS.—Cool, thoughtfully furnished rooms, private family, four minutes' walk from Christian Science church, Red Rock and King's Beach; Continental breakfast if desired. MRS. WILSON, 35 Cherry St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Business men; pleasant, homelike rooms, hot and cold water; walking distance to city. Telephone Dexter 1767.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Large, pleasant rooms, near ocean; private home, board optional. MRS. PAUL, 125 Cliff Ave., OCE. 0219-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT to sales manager or sales instructor, 17 years sales experience; references, Box W-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, 7 years' experience, good references, efficient, accurate, conscientious. Write Box J-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE young German-American offers her services as housekeeper to few adults; also can serve as governess or attendant. Write Box H-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

Mac LEROY FARM—Pleasant home, good beds, high elevation; ½ mile to lake; beautiful scenery; good roads; 1½ miles to village; plenty of fresh vegetables, dairy products, fruit; mail daily; rates $14 double, $16 single. MR. and MRS. CHARLES M. ROY, Barnet, Vt. Tel. Barnet 82-14.

NORTHWOOD LAKE, N. H.—Will board two or three persons until after Labor Day; private bathing, boating; transportation to church at Concord. Write MRS. BARBOUR, "Mi-Nychee Cottage."

UNION, MAINE, "Ye Green Arbour"—For a vacation of comfort and rest; booklet.

SUMMER HOMES

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA
By the month or week. Furnished cottage at $75 a month or apartments in large house. Beds with hair mattresses. Delicious meals available at inn close to estate, 10 minutes' walk to beach, and bathhouses. Busses pass the property. Address "Seacroft" Cottages, 155 Bridge St., Manchester, Mass., or telephone LIBerty 7171 (Boston, Mass.).

SUMMER PROPERTY

BOOTHBAY REGION, ME.—Delightful houses, cabins, for rent, sale. Boothbay Region Realty Co., Boothbay Harbor, Me.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70 a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Quick profits. Sensational "Ruby" 21-Folder assortment. Sells $1—you make 50c. Novel, unique. Also Gift Wraps, Etchings, Religious, Humorous Personal Christmas Cards. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 1-A, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Big profits. Request samples. Dobbs, Pittsburg 8-45, Mass.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

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MANITOU, near Colorado Springs—4-room home; modern plumbing, electricity, glass-enclosed porch; tourist income property during summer; for quick sale $1500. Write LOUIS MAISEN, 5140 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

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ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

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ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Flora Villa—Delightfully cool, large rooms, comfortably furnished; near First Church. MRS. FLORENCE BURNKE, 219 N. E. 30th Street.

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ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

ALABAMA

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109-111 Commerce St. 213-214 Bibb St.

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—ARCHLOCK—
(AAAAA to B—6.50 to 12.50)
CLAUSSNER HOSIERY
LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
115 W. Adams Street

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
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JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-0062

Independent Laundry
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Downtown Office
33 East Adams Street Phone 5-7300

Jacobs Jewelers LAURA AT ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

STANDARD FURNITURE CO 520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-2789

MIAMI

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9 a. m. to 6 p. m. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
160 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7000

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Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Cities Service Gasoline
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All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

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1263 West Flagler Street
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Coral Gables

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
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Designed for You With a Personal Interest
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232 5th Street, Miami Beach

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A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
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OFFICE and PLANT: 1237 20 St. PH. 53143

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THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

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ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
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Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
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Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 205 PEACHTREE STREET

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
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Prompt Delivery

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RADIO SERVICE
Macon's Pioneer Radio Service Shop
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Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

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And Other "Supreme in Quality" Dairy Products
Biltmore Dairy Farms
TELEPHONE 6266
ONE of the CAROLINAS'
Predominating Department Stores
IVEY'S

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
Highest Quality Products Since 1897
TELEPHONE 3-2153

European

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 8691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES TO LET

SKODERBORG, Denmark.—Beautiful modern villa by Oresund, complete, furnished; beautiful view; 8 rooms; garage; rent Aug. 16 to Oct. 1st, per month £40. Box W-1120, BCM/CSM, London.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED merchant with first-class connections in Netherlands industrial and Government circles seeks representations. Box W-1119, BCM/CSM, London.

Europe

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS

Helsingin Uusi Pukutehdas
City käytävä
Bay CLOTHING
Good Clothing to Meet Every New Seasonal Demand
GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL Prize in London 1933

SWITZERLAND

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Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz
A. G.
Speciality of
BALLY QUALITY SHOES
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel: 24,241 H. Günther, Manager

BERNE

Wollenhof
Jetzt: Marktgasse 20 Ecke Kirchgasse BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 29.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bath Rooms, Lavatories
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ—TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

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The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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Fiechter Jeweller Interlaken
First Class Swiss Watches
Kantonalgebäude—Opposite Post Office

LAUSANNE

HAND BAGS
GRAESER
Leather Goods
Rue St. François 12

NEUCHATEL

BOULANGERIE — PATISSERIE
E. AEGERTER
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL
Tourtes—Büches—Cakes
Assortiment de Chocolats,
Vol-au-vent—Entremets and glaces
TEA ROOM TEL. 51.431.

THUN

Max Reinert & Söhne
MUSIC

ZURICH

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer (Florist)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.

Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth

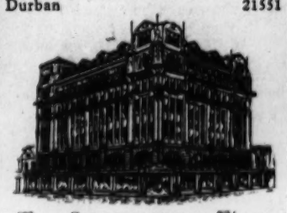
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Phone 5-1846 Head Office and Works 9 Drakiow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551



Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service.

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists—Nurserymen—Seedsmen
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25091 Residence 40677

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right Up-to-Date in all Men's Apparel, Moderately Priced.
376 West Street Phone 25289

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Travel Requirements and All Household Requisites.
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 515-515 WEST STREET

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G. M. HORNE (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers
Cor. Trump and Usher Streets
Selby Township
P. O. Box 6785

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-3480

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

BEATRICE
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY PARLOURS
Latest Method of Permanent Waving
All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal St. (near Post Office)

For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

'Fairhaven' Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 min. from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis, and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
Phone 24-2505

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade,
Market Street Johannesburg

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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt and Greytown
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 Lines

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

ALLAN & STARK LTD
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

GROCERIES
Save on Quality Goods
at
S. E. Dickins Pty. Ltd.
ALL SUBURBS
Melbourne and Geelong

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Mackay's for Seeds and Plants and Everything for the Garden
Floral Work of Every Description at Shortest Notice
Day Tel. 44,323 After Hours 30,709
MACKAY'S *"The Quality House"*
98 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
(Mention this advertisement and receive 10% discount)

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, First Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
No other address

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND (Continued)

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats—Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

MODERN BAG CO.
Opp. Town Hall, Auckland
The Leading Store for Handbags, Travel and Sports Goods

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42948 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
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AUCKLAND'S POPULAR CONFECTIONERY STORE
"BONNIE JEAN" Chocolates
MISS INGLIS
Dilworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland

JAMES WILSON Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
also PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
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PRINTING, ETC.
THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Rd., Henderson
(PHONE)

WELLINGTON

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

James Smiths for Philips Radiogravers illustrated is the "Theatrette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

MACDUFFS
The Smaller Store... Cash Saves
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
262 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Sky Giant (RKO)—Richard Dix and Chester Morris play pranks on each other and battle over the unstable affections of Joan Fontaine in an aviation melodrama such as you have seen under other titles.—Adults and young people.

Booloo (Paramount)—A nightmarish shocker about a hunt for a white tiger among superstitious blacks who are much given to cruel practices.—Adults only.

I'll Give a Million (20th-Fox)—Warner Baxter, the bored millionaire, swaps places with a tramp in the search for somebody who will love him for himself alone. A string of farcical scenes leads to the promise of a Cinderella to marry the rich man but not for his money. Marjorie Weaver, Peter Lorre, Jean Hersholt, J. Edward Bromberg, Christian Rub, Frank Reicher.—Family.

Love Finds Andy Hardy (Metro)—Latest and possibly the best of the Hardy Family series. Andy, after terrific complications over finding himself with $8 to pay on a car and with two girls accepting his invitation to the big dance, winds up in triumph leading the grand march—with another girl. Delightful comedy. Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Cecilia Parker, Ann Rutherford, Lana Turner.—Family.

Mother Carey's Chickens (RKO-Radio)—Film version of Kate Douglas Wiggin's romance of the nineties. Pleasantly sentimental tale of the adventures of the widowed Mrs. Carey and her four children in search of a permanent home, and how they rout the people who attempt to buy it over their heads. Fay Bainter excellent as Mrs. Carey, Virginia Weidler amusing as a comic child. Ralph Morgan, Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, Walter Brennan, Frank Albertson.—Family.

Passport Husband (20th-Fox)—Busboy (Stuart Erwin) marries night club entertainer to save her from deportation, defeats her gangster allies and marries the right girl in the end. Tame stuff. Pauline Moore, Joan Woodbury, Harold Huber.—Adults and young people.

Storm in a Teacup (UA)—Amusing comedy adapted from the stage play. Direction stiff but acting mostly good, and particularly so in the cases of Sara Allgood and Quinton MacPherson in character parts. Stuffed-shirt politician brought low over a dog license. Vivien Leigh, Rex Harrison, Ursula Jeans, Cecil Parker.—Family.

The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse (Warner)—Absurd and not very entertaining melodrama made from the stage play, with Edward G. Robinson as the physician who goes in for crime in order to study the reactions of criminals at first hand, and is saved from execution for murder in a farcical court scene. Claire Trevor, Humphrey Bogart, Allen Jenkins, Donald Crisp.—Adults only.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi."

Adults and Young People: "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Boheme," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Novel Screen Door

A man who liked to work with tools, made what he called "parent-and-child screen doors" for the back door. These were similar to other screen doors, with the exception that the door had a separate panel that would open to admit the child.

The child could easily open the panel section and slip in without bringing the mother to the door. And the percentage of flies which entered was cut down.—Mrs. M. R., Boone, Iowa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Discovered

Warsaw

It has been said, "Be sure your sins will find you out"; but in the life of General Kosciusko, the celebrated Polish patriot, the observation might have been changed to, "Be sure your good deeds will find you out."

The good general was fond of doing kind deeds by stealth, and thereby concealing from his friends the countless acts of charity he was performing in behalf of his more unfortunate fellowmen. But one day, after this manner, the general's secret was discovered.

Sending a messenger on a hurried errand, General Kosciusko bade the man ride the general's own horse. The errand was performed, but with long delay. Pressed for an explanation, the messenger reported that the horse insisted upon stopping at every poor hovel along the way and before every beggar they met. He had concluded, he said, that so common were the general's acts of charity that the horse had learned to stop before every needy person they encountered without any word of command.

This conclusion, needless to say, proved correct.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

No hints, today, just make it a bit more difficult:

"ZYXWVUTS" RQUXV "PQSSYONQ NYMUSZ." QUSNYQVP LXWKX ZYXWVUTSV NYJQZ UOWTP PKW ITXZSQZ RYNNYWX HQUSV UFW.

A Charade

My FIRST implies equality;
My SECOND, inferiority;
My WHOLE, superiority.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, which call for the changing of only 1 letter at a time, making no transpositions, and each time forming a word, try changing MINE to OURS in 6 moves.

How High?

A certain room is 20 feet long and 12 feet wide. The walls and ceiling of the room together have an area of 752 square feet. How high is the ceiling?

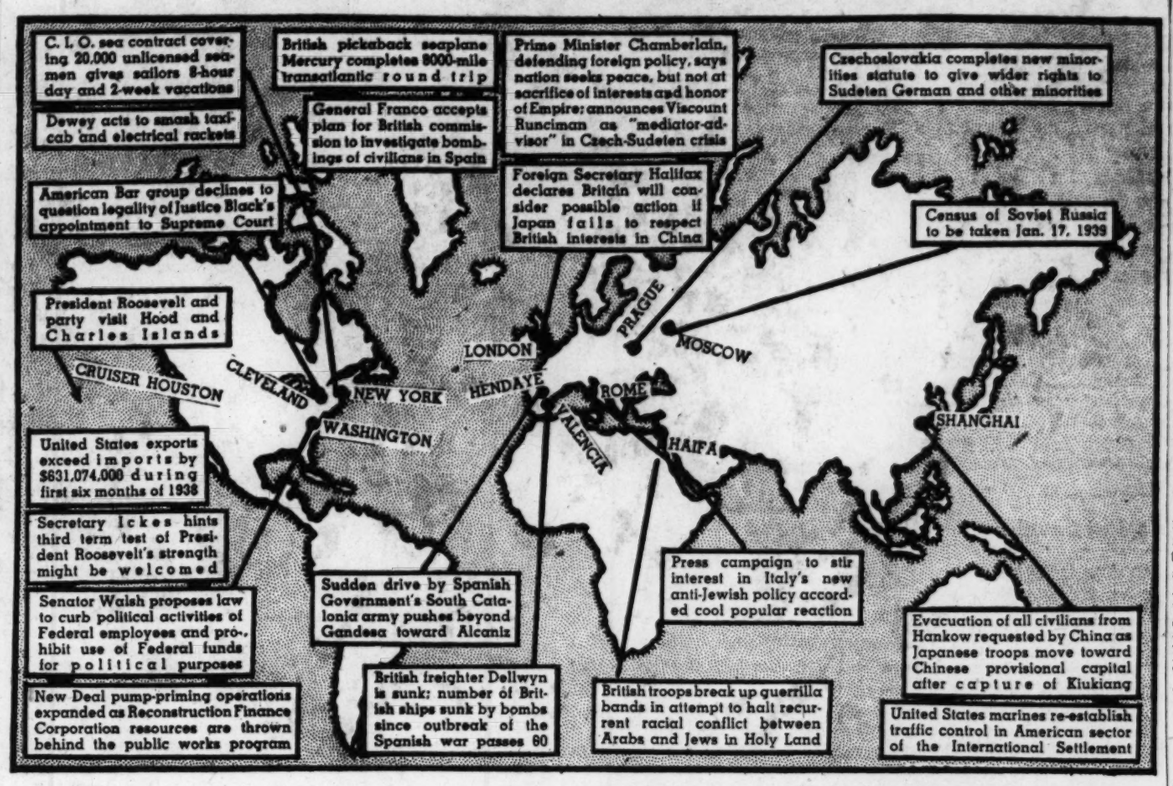
Epithets from "he Odyssey

This list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader.

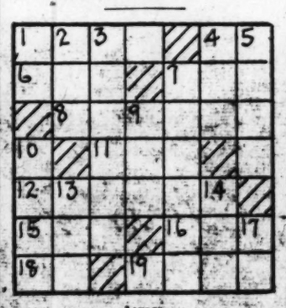
1	rosy-fingered	spear	
2	swing-paced	men	
3	white-toothed	dawn	1
4	strong-built	Ithaca	
5	wine-dark	oxen	
6	bronze-tipped	ship	
7	toil-worn	roof	
8	crook-horned	swine	
9	well-benched	sea	
10	sea-girt	king	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


C. I. O. sea contract covering 20,000 unlicensed seamen gives sailors 8-hour day and 2-week vacations
British pickaback seaplane Mercury completes 8000-mile transatlantic round trip
Prime Minister Chamberlain, defending foreign policy, says nation seeks peace, but not at sacrifice of interests and honor of Empire; announces Viscount Runciman as "mediator-advisor" in Czech-Sudeten crisis
Czechoslovakia completes new minorities statute to give wider rights to Sudeten German and other minorities
Dewey acts to smash taxicab and electrical rackets
General Franco accepts plan for British commission to investigate bombings of civilians in Spain
American Bar group declines to question legality of Justice Black's appointment to Supreme Court
Foreign Secretary Halifax declares Britain will consider possible action if Japan fails to respect British interests in China
Census of Soviet Russia to be taken Jan. 17, 1939
President Roosevelt and party visit Hood and Charles Islands
CRUISER HOUSTON
CLEVELAND
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
HENDAYE
PRAGUE
MOSCOW
ROME
VALENCIA
HAIFA
SHANGHAI
United States exports exceed imports by $631,074,000 during first six months of 1938
Secretary Ickes hints third term test of President Roosevelt's strength might be welcomed
Senator Walsh proposes law to curb political activities of Federal employees and prohibit use of Federal funds for political purposes
Sudden drive by Spanish Government's South Catalonia army pushes beyond Gandesa toward Alcaniz
Press campaign to stir interest in Italy's new anti-Jewish policy accorded cool popular reaction
Evacuation of all civilians from Hankow requested by China as Japanese troops move toward Chinese provisional capital after capture of Kiukiang
New Deal pump-priming operations expanded as Reconstruction Finance Corporation resources are thrown behind the public works program
British freighter Dellwyn is sunk; number of British ships sunk by bombs since outbreak of the Spanish war passes 80
British troops break up guerrilla bands in attempt to halt recurrent racial conflict between Arabs and Jews in Holy Land
United States marines re-establish traffic control in American sector of the International Settlement

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Device furnishing artificial light
4 Like
6 Humming bird
7 Mineral spring
8 A glossy coating
11 Cuckoo
12 Nullify
13 Fear
16 The bitter vetch
18 Hebrew letter
19 Hireling

Down

1 Musical note
2 Salutation
3 Superintend
4 Monkey
5 Sodium chloride
7 Strikes with sudden force
9 Collection of sayings
10 Break suddenly
13 Female sheep
14 Sea eagle
17 Compass direction

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

The Compliment

"Joan darling, you are a veritable oasis in the desert!"

"No, Jack, I'm not as green as all that!"—Liverpool Evening Express.

Out of Pity

Politician (orating): "Why, gentlemen, my opponent hasn't a leg to stand on" . . .

Heckler: "All the more reason why he should have a seat!"

Certainly

They were settling a number of preliminary details, as young people will before they take the decisive step.

"Do you believe in allowances for married women?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied. "I think a husband should make allowances for a lot of things."—American Legion Monthly.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Dinosaur" means "terrible lizard." Earliest known dinosaurs lived about two hundred million years ago.

A Charade: Match-less, matchless.

Letter Changing: Mine, mane, mate, mats, oats oars, ours.

How High?: 8 feet.

Epithets From the Odyssey: Rosy-fingered dawn; swing-paced oxen; white-toothed swine; strong-built roof; wine-dark sea; bronze-tipped spear; toil-worn men; crook-horned kine; well-benched ship; sea-girt Ithaca.

At the Tea

"Let's see, whom were we discussing?"

"Mercy me, I forget. Who went out last?"

Appropriate

Hubby: "Where did you buy your link sausage?"

Wife: "At one of the chain stores."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

There's a Reason

"Pardon me, but I noticed at dinner that your husband smacks his lips quite loudly when he eats. Believe me, that's one thing my husband never does."

"No, I suppose not. There is a difference in cooking, you know."

Whew! First Base at Last!

Toni: "I never loved anyone but you."

Jane: "Nonsense!"

Toni: "You are the light of my life."

Jane: "I've heard that before."

Toni: "I can't live without your love."

Jane: "Foolish talk."

Toni: "If I could only tell you how much I love you!"

Jane: "Think of something new."

Toni: "Will you marry me?"

Jane: "Well, now you're talking."—Pasadena Post.

Daily Anecdote

Possessions

In the twelfth century, Peter Waldo, a merchant, found himself immensely rich; but in sudden realization of what his wealth had done to him, he declared, "In having so many goods I have lost all good."

Lifting his eyes from his ledgers, and looking about him, he found the poor of his city in great need. Immediately he announced that three times a week he would give food to all who came for it.

Came the day when he gave away the last of his wealth; and turning to the multitudes, he said, "I am not out of my mind, as some of you think. I have avenged myself of my enemies — possessions — which kept me in such slavery that I cared more for money than I did for God."

Brevities

Montreal Star: A lecturer tells us that prehistoric men were never bow-legged or round-shouldered. Still, we would rather be bow-legged than prehistoric.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Pittsburgh gasoline service station has taken on some girl attendants. The proprietor says the idea will spread, but that depends on the number of smiles to the gallon.

Quotation for Today

A TIMELY kindness is a double good.

—GEORGE DILLWYN

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Asher (Deut. 33:24)—*Ash'-er* (a short, *e* as in *maker*). Literally, "happiness; happy one."

Bade (past tense of "bid")—*Bad* (short *a*).

Cognizance—*Kog'-nih-zanse* (o and *a* short, *i* clipped-short).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of our word, which suggests "perception of facts or conscious recognition of anything."

Compass (verb)—*Kum'-pas.*

This word, from Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," is usually used in three related senses: (1) "to go about or entirely around" ("Ye shall compass the city seven times"); (2) "to inclose on all sides" ("Mercy shall compass him about"); and (3) "to bring about or accomplish" ("He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin").

Derivative—*De-riv'-a-tiv* (*e* as in *debate*, *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Back of "derivative" lie the Latin roots *de*, "away," and *rivus*, "river"; so we conclude that in deriving anything from another, we draw it off as a canal takes water from a stream. As used in grammar, however, the word is applied to a term which is developed from another by adding a prefix, suffix, or both. For example, modifying derivatives of the word "spirit" are "spiritual," "spiritedly," etc.

Deuteronomy—*Du-*, not *Doo-*.

Enticing (I Cor. 2:4)—*En-tise'-ing.* Renders Greek *peithos*, "persuasive, convincing (by argument true or false)."

Ephesians—Influenced, no doubt, by the short first *e* in "*E*phesus," some speakers are occasionally enticed into pronouncing "*E*phesians" with first *e* short, instead of quick-long as in *debate*, *decide*, etc.

Evangelize—*E-van'-jeh-lize* (first *e* as in *debate*, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* long).

An "evangelist" (Greek *evaggelistes*) is literally "one who brings good news," the word being applied to those who early proclaimed the healing gospel of Christianity. The Greek word is compounded of *ev*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings," an extension of *aggelos*, "messenger" (from which we derive "angel").

With this concept of "evangelist," it is easy for us to understand the verb "evangelize": It means "to bring good tidings to; to instruct in the gospel; to make like the gospel in spirit"—in other words, "to convert or Christianize."

"**God is a Spirit**" (John 4:24)—The margin of the Revised Version omits the indefinite article ("a"), as do Moffatt, Weymouth, and others.

Hecatombs—*Hek'-a-tomz* (*e* and *o* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

On state occasions of great rejoicing, the ancients used to offer up to their gods sacrifices of hundreds of cattle at a time. In fact, the Greeks had a word, *hekatombe*, which specifically designated a sacrifice of 100 oxen (*hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox").

In course of time, the word came to be applied to any sacrifice of a large number of victims; and from this it was only natural that our English word might be expanded to include any extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

Human hypotheses—Inasmuch as all hypotheses are human, not divine, there is no need for emphasis on "human." Note that "hypotheses" is pronounced *hi-poth'-e-seez.*

Back of "hypothesis" (singular form) lie the Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place." Literally, then, a hypothesis is a subordinate proposition or supposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic, a hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which might not otherwise be explained.

Indissoluble—To Websterian diehards, it is a sin to pronounce this word except with emphasis on the second syllable, *in-dis'-o-lu-bl*; but it is a painful process at best, and it is doubtful if many whom the speaker is trying to reach understand it—other than that it might be derived from "dissolute." A survey taken among readers of this newspaper indicated an overwhelming majority in favor of old-fashioned, easily understood *in-dih-sol'-u-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The literal meaning of "indissoluble" is: "incapable of being dissolved or liquefied (as by heat or water); not to be disintegrated." In its broader meaning we read into it the thought of "unchanging; not subject to corruption; fitted to endure." In these are preserved the meanings of the Latin roots *in*, "not," *dis*, "from," and *solvere*, "to free or loosen." Things material are subject to dissolution; things spiritual are indissoluble.

"**Instant in season**" (II Tim. 4:2)—"Instant" translates the Greek *ephistemi*, "be at hand," or, as some scholars use it, "keep at it."

Jeshurun (Deut. 33:26)—Preferably *Jesh'-u-run* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second short).

This symbolic name for Israel (spelled also "Jesurun") is derived from Hebrew *Yeshuruwn*, "upright."

Quick (II Tim. 4:1)—Renders Greek *zao*, a primitive verb meaning "to live"; hence, "living, lively."

Morale—*Mo-rahl'* (*o* as in *obey*, *a* preferably as in *ask*).

"Morale," like "moral," is derived from Latin *moralis*, "relating to conduct," from *mos*, *moris*, "manners, customs, ways of life." We use it in the sense of "moral or mental behavior or condition as regards courage, confidence, enthusiasm, etc." If one abides in the morale of truth, for example, one follows recognized moral teachings and lives up to them in zeal, hope, confidence, and truthfulness.

Obnoxious—*Ob-nok'-shus* (*o*'s short, *u* clipped-short).

We get our word from Latin *obnoxius*, "liable to hurt" (*ob*, "toward, upon," and *noxa*, "harm, hurt"), the Indo-Germanic root being *nek*, "to perish, or cause to perish"—from whence also the Greek *nekus*, "a corpse." We use it in the sense of "harmful, odious, offensive."

Parody—*Par'-o-dih* (*a* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

The Greeks used *parode* to indicate an ode which perverted the meaning of another ode—literally, "a song sung beside" (*para*, "beside," and *ode*, "ode, song"). A parody, then, is a burlesque imitation, a travesty.

Premises—*Prem'-iss-ez* (vowels short).

The student of logic soon learns that a "conclusion" is drawn from two "premises," a major and a minor. For example: (Major Premise) "All honest men can be trusted"; (Minor Premise) "Smith is an honest man"; (Conclusion) "Therefore, Smith can be trusted." An error in either premise, of course, would be reflected in an erroneous conclusion.

Sieve—*Siv* (short *i*).

Spirit—Not *Spih'-rut*; not *Spirt*; sound it *Spir'-it*.

Ultimatum—Long *a*, *ul-tih-may'-tum* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, from Latin *ultimus*, "last," is applied to the final terms offered by either party in a negotiation, refusal of which ends the effort to reach a solution by arbitration. It is not uncommon in warfare for one side to send an ultimatum demanding unconditional surrender.

Vacuity—*Va-ku'-ih-tih* (*a* and first *i* clipped-short, *u* long, second *i* short).

This word, like "vacuum," comes to us from the Latin *vacuum*, "empty space." And while "vacuum" has a more material application ("an empty space without even air in it"), "vacuity" suggests an emptiness even of mind — "mental or spiritual emptiness; an extent devoid of content, substance, activity, ideas, reflection, etc."

Vitiate—*Vish'-ih-ate.*

This word is closely related to "vice," for both are derived from Latin *vitium*, "fault, vice." Our word, then, suggests more than merely "making weak"; it connotes "contaminating." For example, the starting of a motor in a closed garage vitiates the air.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Penalties of Understanding Cat Language*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO SINGAPORE — WHERE ARE ALL THE KITTENS??
MEEROW
WELL — WHAT DO YOU WANT ?? HOW DO YOU EXPECT ME TO UNDERSTAND ALL THAT MEOWING AND PURRING ?? —
?!!
OH HERE — I COULDN'T ENJOY IT MYSELF NOW WITH YOU WANTING IT SO BADLY !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Test*

By CARMACK

WELCOME
Today it seemed to be raining and sun shining at the same time—
"That's strange", I thought, and I hopped out to investigate—
And BOY! I found out a plenty!
It wasn't rain—it was the Boss shooting water on my house to see if it was waterproof or something like that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The D. Q.'s Arrive*

By THE HAGERS

"IT'S NOT LIKE TINY TEAL TO QUIT. I'M PUZZLED, WADDLES, I ADMIT."
"DO YOU SUPPOSE," I QUACKED, "HE KNEW THAT THERE WAS SO MUCH WORK TO DO?"
JUST THEN A STATION WAGON STOPPED, AND OUT THE SIDE DOOR TINY POPPED.
"WITH FRUIT PICKERS, BEHOLD, I'M BACK— ALL MEMBERS OF OLD DELTA QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Bar Gives Timely Warning

SOME of the greatest changes in government come about slowly, plausibly, almost imperceptibly. Sometimes these changes are good, sometimes not so good, sometimes they merely mean doing things differently. But in any event they require adjustments in our manner of living, recognition of the change that has come about, and ofttimes conscious effort in giving proper direction to the transformation.

For these reasons the report given by the American Bar Association's committee on administrative law at the Association Convention in Cleveland is significant, timely and important. The trend toward more and more government by quasi-judicial, quasi-executive, quasi-legislative agencies—in other words, administrative boards—is the predominant development of the current generation in American government. It is not an altogether new manifestation; it began thirty or forty years ago, probably in the establishment of administrative commissions to regulate the railroads and other public utilities. But it has come to its fullest flowering during the last two administrations in Washington and particularly in the alphabetical agencies of the present one.

The committee report aptly summarizes the shortcomings of this kind of combined law-making and law-enforcement in seven "defects of administrative justice against which safeguards should be required." Among these are tendencies to decide without a hearing or with a hearing of only one of the parties, to decide on the basis of information not in the formal evidence or on the basis of pre-formed opinions and prejudices, to set out to make a case instead of a dispassionate finding, to yield to political pressures, to be arbitrary in rule-making, and to delegate important functions to deputies.

There is in addition the general indictment that administrative-board procedure combines too many elements of the three branches of Government which have hitherto been traditionally separated in the Government of the United States, that is, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. Such agencies by their nature often merge the functions of prosecutor with that of judge and of enforcer of the judgment.

This is among those changes described at the outset as plausible. It seemed to be a necessary one in many instances, as for regulation of complex matters of business for which the legislative authority could not decide all details. The Bar Association now does not propose to attempt to repeal and disestablish all or even many of the laws and agencies that come within the category.

The lawyers' committee does recommend judicial safeguards, meaning the availability of judicial review of all administrative decisions that may affect the liberties or interests of citizens. This is, in a general sense, desirable, and it is natural that such review should be the first remedy to spring to the mind of the legalist. But a uniform and probably ponderous supremacy of the judiciary is no more a panacea than is exaltation of the executive or legislative authority.

The fact is that legislative authority in particular needs to be more interested in the discharge of its functions instead of in the delegation of them, in the careful definition of policies and regulations rather than in enactment of vague generalities, and in restraint in the creating of new commissions rather than in setting them up as an easy way out. It is very likely that a wider use of competent, impartial study commissions beforehand as consultative aids in law-making would save much of the multiplication of bureaucratic agencies.

Characters in a Search of Name

ACCORDING to a recent pronouncement in court by a learned English counsel, the statement that "the characters in this book are purely imaginary, and have no reference to any living person," which is appended nowadays to nearly every work of fiction, is "not worth the paper it is written on." This puts the novelist in a difficult situation, if he is to avoid unforeseen and unfortunate coincidences. However bizarre he makes his invented name, actuality is wont to prove as strange as fiction, and produce a Roland for his Oliver, or at least a living Snooplepin for his imaginary one.

To revert to initials, and talk of Mr. S——, is to strike an impersonal note that detracts from conviction, and may even defeat its own ends, and give rise to the suspicion that the writer has gone as far as he dare toward indicating an actual person; while the descriptive method, used by dramatists in the past with their Sneerwells and Fainalls, Backbites and Wellbreds, is a handicap to verisimilitude, and is hopelessly out of fashion.

Possibly a hint could be taken from the old Italian Commedia dell' Arte, with its stock names and characters, and a list of names licensed for use by novelists be drawn up. Meantime, it would appear that the precedent set by Dickens, in choosing names from the London Directory, is not one lightly to be followed.

Search

THE thoughts of a whole nation dwell today on fifteen people as a great search goes forth by sea and air for the Hawaii Clipper missing in mid-Pacific. The ready response of the army and navy to this unspoken appeal for help reveals man's instinctive readiness to manifest his natural humanity to man. The energy with which men trained to war respond to such an emergency is inspired by something that is as much a part of their true selfhood as anything military training can impart. The realization of this cannot but buoy the expectancy of those who are trusting today that out of that vast circle of silence will come word that all is well with the people aboard the missing clipper.

Tapping Out Philosophy

STILL another fountain-head of philosophy seems in danger of drying up as the shoe-repair shop of cherished memory retreats before the march of modernity. Occupying one of the less pretentious structures that lined Main Street, it and its fixtures were often of Thoreau-like simplicity, and, as to the Sage of Walden's establishment, the constructive thinkers of the community were drawn to it. Important questions of the day were discussed there, and the shoemaker (for he awaited only the opportunity to show that he could make shoes, and good ones), apparently occupied with waxed thread and bristle, would, when the occasion called for it, interject a remark as pointed as his awls.

Although from the confining nature of his occupation, he did not mingle freely with his fellow men, he nevertheless kept in close touch with the affairs of his community, state and nation. Usually an omnivorous and careful reader, the information he gained thus was supplemented by chats with patrons. The banker, bringing in shoes for half-soling, would comment on local news. Similarly, the lawyer might contribute an "off the record" bit concerning the current case in court, asking for, and usually receiving, an opinion from "the bench." The farmer, awaiting the pegging of his plow shoes, brought news of crops.

This pleasant arrangement might, like Tennyson's brook, have run on forever, had not someone developed a device which stitched half-soles in half-time. The old-time cobbler is rarely come upon today except in isolated sections. Today's shoe repair shop contains a clientele composed of customers only, for however efficiently the machines may chatter, they do not chat.

Boundaries to Progress?

NEWS of eminent men of learning forced to give up posts in universities and technical laboratories because of racial, political, religious or philosophical views not conforming to those of men in political power, has become all too commonplace. As thousands are being forced out of Austria, the exodus may seem but a subdivision of the larger problem of what to do with refugees.

It is more than this. The advancement of learning has been a long but steady climb marked by a gradual rise in the world's living standards. The cost in money and labor has been fairly well divided. In order for such gains to continue, the entire burden must not be shifted to the shoulders of a few. No one questions the personal losses of the evicted, nor the loss to the evictors, but few can estimate the losses sustained by the entire world. Researchers and teachers forced to lower their standards in the nations principally affected, not only are forced to participate in the destruction of free thought, but are reaping a reward for mediocrity. Such conditions lead to impoverishment and mental stultification.

Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick's annual report as president of the Rockefeller Foundation points out that foundation trustees are finding it increasingly difficult to continue their benefactions in a world unhappily divided into a patchwork of antagonism. It was originally assumed that national frontiers would long continue to be meaningless so far as the advancement of knowledge was concerned. As Nature, the British Journal of Science, comments, "Science and learning must recognize that they exist not only for their own sake, not only for what they can do for the material welfare of mankind, but chiefly for the fact that they alone seem to be truly international and capable of transcending national follies."

STAMP COLLECTORS are agog at the eleven new series of stamps the post office has issued since April 25, which includes eight of the new, streamlined Presidential series. It seems we are approaching the time when just a plain old stamp for mailing a letter will be practically unknown.

ACCORDING TO AN item in the news, medical tests show that 49 per cent of New York's traffic victims had been drinking liquor. This is a more serious version of the "hic" in the city.

Red Army Revelations

Book News of the Day

THOSE who still possess any doubts about the extent of the recent conspiracy against Joseph Stalin's regime in Russia should read THE RED ARMY, by Erich Wollenberg (London: Secker and Warburg. 10s. 6d.). This is one of the most important books written about Russia in many years. The author served from 1921 to 1936 in the Red Army, and observed inside that army the widening rift which led eventually to the "palace revolution" of 1937, and the execution of a majority of members of the general staff of the European Red Army.

Mr. Wollenberg himself obviously sympathizes with the viewpoint of Marshal Tukachevsky and his associates on the general staff who were executed in 1937. Here for the first time we have a comprehensive and credible explanation of the aims of the conspirators from one who was intimate over a period of years with members of the group, and kept in touch with them after the dénouement of the plot.

* * *

These aims were not, of course, those which were attributed to the conspirators in the Soviet official press at the time they were shot without open trial. Mr. Wollenberg assures us that these men remained true revolutionaries, so thoroughly convinced that Stalin's policies were leading to disaster that they risked execution in an attempt to overthrow his regime.

This book is so completely sober and unsensational that its most striking revelations have been reserved for the final chapters, after the author has given a brilliant analytical study of the evolution of the Red Army. He then turns to the recent conspiracy, and asserts that Karl Radek, the Soviet journalist, purchased his life in the January, 1937, trial, by disclosing Tukachevsky's associations with the opposition Communist group.

* * *

The date for the rising, which had been repeatedly postponed, was then finally fixed for the middle of May, but Stalin forestalled it. His agents arrested Marshal Tukachevsky, General Gamarnik and several hundred officers of high rank, and started the "purge" which subsequently extended to thousands of other officers.

Some of Mr. Wollenberg's most valuable pages are those which describe the entente between the Red Army and the German Reichswehr, an agreement which enabled the Germans to obtain in Russia the training in tank warfare, aviation and other offensive operations denied them under the Versailles Treaty. This agreement, according to the author, was a central point of conflict between Stalin and Vorishilov, on the one hand, and Marshal Tukachevsky and his associates in the conspiracy. Oddly enough, the agreement was not broken off even after Hitler came to power, and German military aviators continued to receive training in Russia until the middle of 1935.

D. B.

He Used to Kiss Babies to Get Elected

Trials of a Model T

SOME time ago the papers told of an amusing incident in connection with Henry Ford's call upon President Roosevelt. Guards idling about the White House portals were amazed to see an old high-wheeled Ford, model of 1921, come rattling up the driveway. A gray-haired driver brought the antique to a stop and called down from his lofty perch: "Where's Henry? I want to show him his old car."

The guards shooed the man and his rattling relic away, and it is not of record whether or not he ever had a chance to see Mr. Ford. But the incident amused me, for it brought to mind the days when I wrestled with a 1921 Ford—a good car if you humored it.

My first Ford was a used car—or, as we moderns say, an abused car. Though it was rolled off the assembly line in 1921, I picked it up in 1924. I expected a certain amount of trouble—and I got it. There was a saying in those days that a Ford would nickel and dime a man into the poorhouse. I always thought it was better than being five-dollared and ten-dollared over the same hill, but there was no question that the nickels and dimes slipped out of my pocket mighty fast. I decided to do something about it.

First I decided that the carbon needed removing and the valves regrinding. I went to an accessory store for two cans of grinding compound, a grinding tool, a valve lifter, a new gasket, some gasket shellac, and a set of assorted wrenches. I did the job so easily and expertly that I was emboldened to try a harder job when a new trouble appeared.

* * *

The new trouble wasn't long in appearing. The piston rings began to wear so badly that the motor lost compression and too much oil passed up into the combustion chambers. The standard fill-up order for a Model T Ford was one quart of oil to every five gallons of gasoline; my car consumed two quarts of oil to five gallons of gas. Worse yet, the connecting rods started knocking badly. I decided on a general overhaul. I wore a path to that accessory store. When I took the pistons out and replaced the rings, I found I needed a special compression tool to squeeze the rings so they would enter the cylinders. I bought one—for thirteen cents. When I unbolted the connecting rods from the crankshaft, three of them came easily. The fourth was in such an outlandish position that a special dog-leg wrench was required to reach it. I hoofed over for that, this time laying out thirty-nine cents, as I recall it. For a solid week I toiled. But perseverance won out.

Though I had everything back in its rightful spot, there seemed to be one trouble: I couldn't start the car. The combination of tight pistons and tight connecting rods made the entire as stiff as a wheel held by airbrakes. I stepped on the starter. It gave a whine as the Bendix arm shot out to engage the flywheel mesh, then choked off with a dull thud. I seated my wife in the car and had her press the starter button as I tugged at the crank in front. Not an inch could we budge it.

"You've ruined it," she rebuked, "you'll never get it going."

"Don't fool yourself," I replied. "Help me push it back to the street."

* * *

I lived about a third of the way down a steep hill, so I figured that if I got the Ford into the street and headed down the hill I could crank the engine with the moving wheels and transmission. We backed it out and I made a flying leap into the driver's seat as the car started to roll. I let it gain momentum for thirty or forty feet, then slipped the clutch back into high. The stiff motor almost braked the wheels to a stop, then it fired and caught. I chugged down that hill and onto the level amidst such a cloud of smoke that startled householders along the street must have thought the army was laying down a smokescreen (new piston rings always cause a car to give off smoke). It was so bad that two policemen told me I was a menace to traffic and had to get off the streets. Thereafter for two weeks I cruised the backways until the fog ceased.

I painted the car twice. I changed timers at least a dozen times. The timer was a little gadget that would fit into the palm of the hand, but it was big enough to stop the whole car when it went bad. It cost about eighty-nine cents. I took off the radiator and put on a new one. I scraped the black paint off the wheel-spokes and gave them the natural wood finish then in vogue. I did so much—and did it well enough—that after a year I sold the car for more than I paid for it. Since then I have owned four automobiles. They were very good cars, but I don't recall any of them with the affection I felt for my good old Model T, class of '21.

C. L. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Preserving Judicial Equilibriums

By Frank L. Perrin

COMMENDABLE restraint was displayed by the committee heads and members present at the sessions of the American Bar Association in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the report of special committee chosen to report upon the subject of administrative law was considered. The threat emphasized by the invasion of government administrative agencies into the realm of the courts, and the alleged effort to combine into one body the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government was, of course, unqualifiedly condemned. The layman will impute no jealous prejudice to representatives of the court and bar in emphasizing a danger or a threat so apparent and emphatic.

It is interesting, and significant, that even if those who have devoted time and study to the effort to devise an effective counter-offensive to this deliberate movement have discovered a plan or method of attack, they do not propose, on the eve of a nation-wide political campaign, a definite plan of action. The restraint is indicative of the temper and proverbial patience and deliberation of the American people as a whole even in times of emergency and stress. Having faith and confidence in the stability and permanence of their institutions, they do not call out the reserves or flee to cover when danger threatens. They realize that the insidious processes which finally undermine and destroy democratic government are not always subtle. There must exist a conceivable measure of social and moral decay, not now generally manifested or discernible in the United States, before the Paul Reveres take to horse. The committee of the American Bar Association has, however, cautiously lighted the lantern in preparation of hanging it in the Old North Church tower.

* * *

It may be that the people generally have failed to realize the significance of the trend indicated and condemned as a preliminary to the more deliberate action which the association has decided to undertake. The determined insistence by chiefs and spokesmen of the bureaus of the Federal Government set up within recent years that the right and authority to determine the legality and sufficiency of these administrative agencies in construing and enforcing the law is independent of the authority of the courts, is, when fairly viewed and analyzed, a threat against established coordinate authority.

It was discovered, as was so definitely pointed out by Mr. James R. Garfield when speaking in behalf of the special committee, that the trend, unless checked, would result in "a complete change in our form of government." The warning is not grotesque or extravagant. The language is not that of an alarmist. The danger is not great when it is remembered that the people themselves possess and have only to exercise the power to end the threat and destroy the fostering-beds of insurgency.

* * *

The processes now so vigorously espoused and defended by federal bureaucratic chiefs and their sympathizers in and out of Washington, are simple and potentially effective. By combining, as is sought, the administrative and judicial functions in politically created administrative boards dictating the activities of industry in general, of labor, agriculture and finance, the approach is inevitably and unapologetically in the direction of a politically implemented dictatorship.

Viewed from the western shores of the Atlantic the prospect is not a pleasant one. The successes of the power-imposed regimes in the European states which have surrendered to them are not so pronounced or so spectacular as to incite envy or inspire a desire to transplant the peculiar processes and methods employed. What has taken place beyond the seas was not the result of a sudden impulse or the unrest which follows sporadic or temporary failure. The processes of undermining and erosion had been going on for years. Disaster and surrender were implemented and induced by the defeatist doctrine, proclaimed and taught, that the people were unfit or unable to govern themselves. The danger point in a democracy is reached when the people, or a majority of them, accept the belief that this is true of themselves.

The Wide Horizon

On the Sentimental Side

IN THE SHADOW OF BIG BEN

By Victor A. Cazalet

IT IS curious how a group, an assembly or a gathering quickly assumes characteristics which we usually associate with individual human beings. The more intense, dignified, or crowded the meeting the quicker and the simpler are its reactions.

The House of Commons is no exception to this. Shouts of indignation resolve themselves into peals of laughter within a few moments.

Some time ago, while Mr. Winston Churchill was making a very impressive attack upon Mr. Neville Chamberlain, someone cried out, "He is a Unitarian." In a second the whole House started laughing with the consequence that the force of the speaker's peroration was somewhat lost.

The reason for this was that Mr. Chamberlain, as Prime Minister, has to make a large number of church appointments. There had been some questions in the House as to whether a Prime Minister who was a Unitarian and not a member of the Church of England could make these appointments properly.

* * *

Time and again one sees the tensest situations dissolved, or should one say, relieved, by a chance observation of this nature.

Once, I recall Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, was making a very serious speech on air defense and replying to the criticisms of the Socialists as regards profiteering. There had been an attack upon the costing system which the Government employed in all contracts. Sir Thomas confessed in his speech that he was not one who understood all the details of accountancy.

At this confession, some Member interjected a derisive remark suggesting that he ought to know about it. The Minister looked up and said very quietly that he felt he was not the only one in the House of Commons who was not an expert on accountancy. This immediately drew a "Hear, Hear" from Members in almost every part of the House, and Sir Thomas was thereafter given a most sympathetic and attentive hearing and the interrupter felt very small.

* * *

There is nothing that the House of Commons likes better than someone who either confesses he has been wrong or apologizes or is not omniscient.

I remember an occasion when David Lloyd George arose to speak to a very hostile House. He had a few weeks before given a radiocast that was repeated in all the cinemas about disarmament and he had omitted to say anything about what England had done.

After a very stormy opening, accompanied with many interjections, he suddenly said words to this effect: "I am very sorry I did not mention about England. I only had a very few minutes at my disposal. I certainly should have done so and I apologize to the House for the omission."

Immediately the House which was furious at him a few minutes before completely turned round and a great many people were saying, "How splendid of the Member for Carnarvon (i. e., Mr. Lloyd George) to apologize," and affection almost replaced the hatred of a little while before.

The truth is the English race is really very sentimental and loves any occasion upon which it can display its emotions without appearing to give itself away. Here again is an example of how the House of Commons is a microcosm of the country as a whole.

* * *

Another instance of the emotions and feelings of the House occurred when Mr. Chamberlain made his momentous statement upon the German coup in Austria. He had not only his own party 100 per cent behind him but most of the Opposition as well in almost everything that he had to say. So tense, however, was the occasion, so deeply did members feel upon the subject that the applause which he received was very subdued and a foreigner might have drawn false conclusions as regards the real feeling of the House and minimized the solid determination with which they supported their Prime Minister's declaration.

As I have said before, the House of Commons is a perpetual study to the student not only of politics but of human beings as well.

Mirror of World Opinion

Non-Intervention: Real or Sham?

THE British plan for withdrawing foreign combatants from Spain has been worked out with business-like precision down to the smallest details . . . The possible loopholes are all too obvious. Already each side in Spain is accusing the other of the intention to conceal the identity of its foreign combatants. A hard task is imposed alike on the enumerators and on the watchers. But it is worth while making a strenuous effort to win assent and make a start in carrying out the plan, and insisting that upon its real, and not its sham success, depends the completion of the Anglo-Italian agreement. — *Spectator*, London.